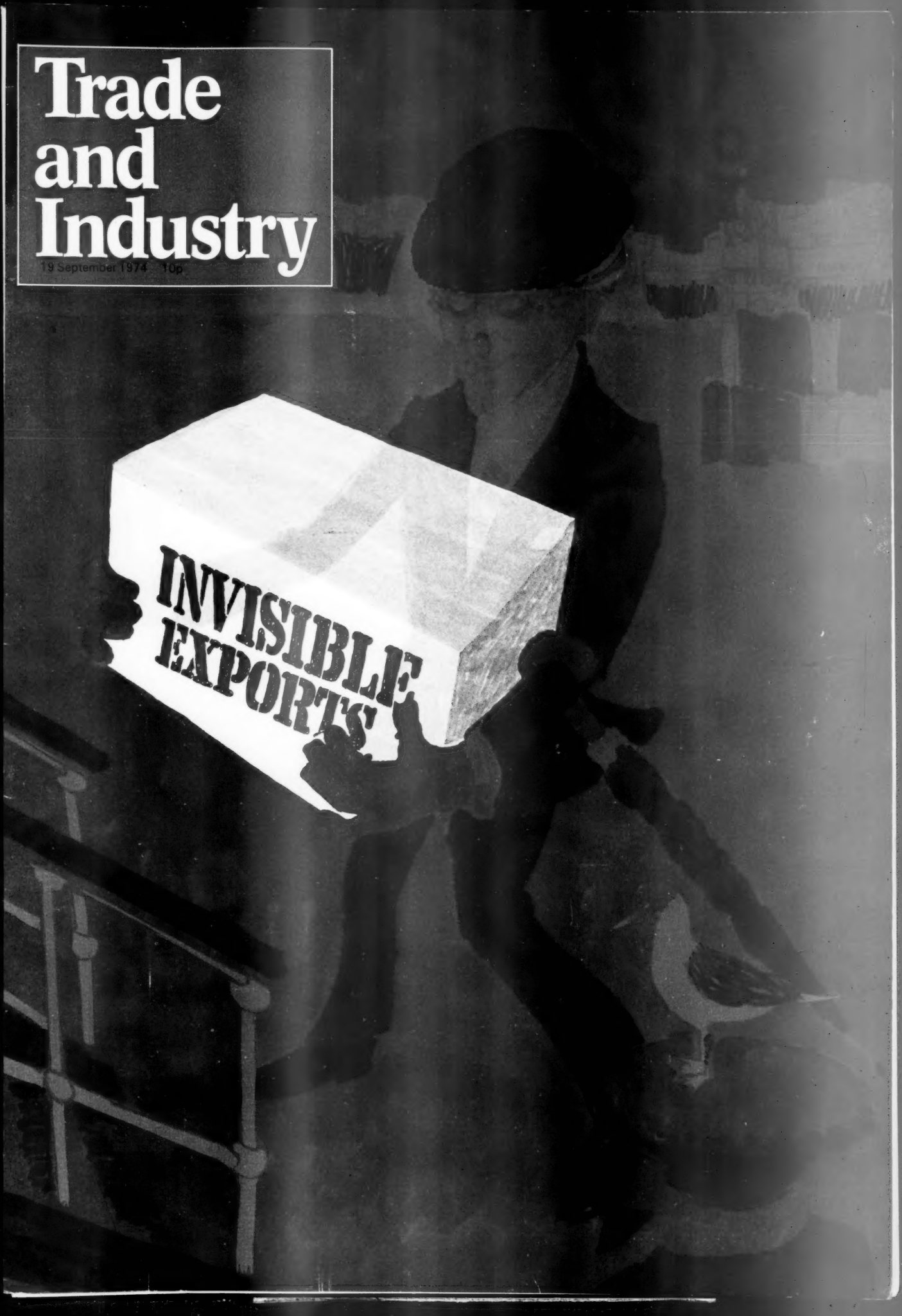
Trade and Industry

19 September 1974 10p



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Please indicate whether your application will be in respect of exports or technological innovation or both.

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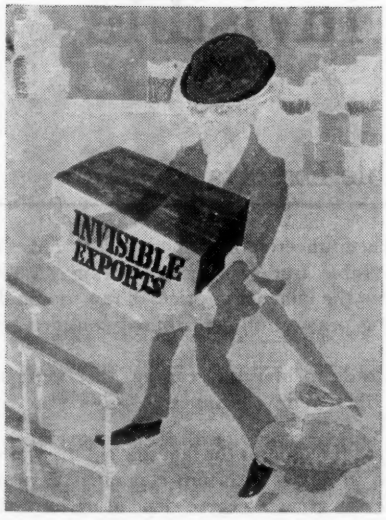

Last year Britain earned a record £2,100 million from private 'invisible' trade. During the first six months of this year gross private invisible earnings reached a new high of £4,486 million. In this issue (page 570) Sir Cyril Kleinwort, Chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports, writes on the valuable contribution invisible trade makes to the country's economy and the important role that the City of London plays in this trade. A new table is incorporated for the first time in the latest monthly – August – UK balance of payments statistics, which are also contained in this issue (page 609).

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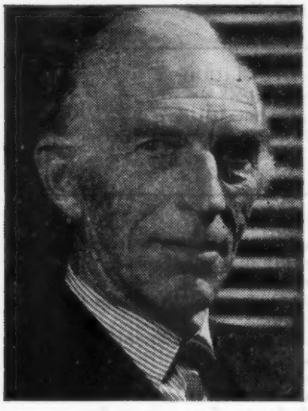
Britain

The importance of British invisible exports

by Sir Cyril Kleinwort, Chairman, Committee on Invisible Exports



Sir Cyril Kleinwort retired as chairman of Kleinwort Benson in 1971, after over 40 years on the board, but has remained chairman of Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale. He is also a director of Commercial Union Assurance and chairman of Transatlantic Fund, and was knighted in 1971.

In 1973 there was a record surplus on Britain's private invisible exports of £2,100 million. This huge amount is simply the latest in a most impressive string of figures ever since records began to be kept in the late eighteenth century. Except for a couple of years immediately after the last world war (when exceptional conditions prevailed), Britain has enjoyed an ever-increasing surplus in her private invisible trade. Even after the net deficit on Government private transactions has been taken into account (a deficit arising out of Government-aid programmes overseas, military expenditure, and so on), there was a net invisibles surplus (both private and Government) of £1,100 million last year (Chart I).

What are 'invisibles'? Invisible earnings are basically earnings (whether in foreign currency or in sterling) from the provision of services to people living abroad (invisible exports): in direct contrast to 'visible' exports, which are derived from the sale of tangible goods abroad.

Invisible exports arise from a variety of activities, primarily in three ways. Either they are interest, profits or dividends earned by individuals or companies here from investments in foreign enterprises (accounting for about a third of the total). A further third comes from the activities of the City of London – from insurance at the one end to banking at the other. Finally, there is a host of other services such as civil aviation, tourism, United Kingdom construction work overseas, films and television, and professional services (Table I).

Traditionally, Britain has had to live off her foreign trade. In the distant, and not so distant, past Britain imported raw materials from the producing countries and, through her highly competitive manufacturing and industrial capacities, she re-exported finished goods – from heavy capital machinery to sewing needles. This, of course, she is still doing. But through the increased price of nearly all commodities and raw materials, her import bill has shot up. Consequently, her visible trade account has been pushed unceremoniously into the red. In 1973, her deficit on visible trade was a staggering £2,400 million. Quite apart from the increase in prices of raw materials in general, the rocketing price of oil contributed considerably to this result.

The importance of trade in invisibles cannot, therefore, be overstressed. Happily, this trade continues to grow year by year. Why should this be so?

I suppose one of the main reasons is the fact that, in the world context, countries seem to follow a certain general pattern of development, to a lesser or greater degree depending on their individual economies. This pattern can be stated simply as follows: the lesser developed countries are usually primary producers. Gradually they increase the manufacturing and industrial capacities of their economies to become developed countries. Through gradually improving the efficiency of all sectors of their economies (agriculture, manufacturing and industry) they become highly developed. Then what happens? More often than not, the highly developed countries have to rely more and more upon the efficiency of the service sectors of their economies to maintain the necessary continuous growth in their gross national product. The United States, Britain, West Germany, France and many others have to rely on an expansion in the service sectors of their economies to produce increases in their GNP and standard of living. This is true whether the services are sold at home or abroad – or both.

In no country is this more true than in the case of Britain. We have got to the point now where one of the greatest growth rates is seen in the sale of services abroad or what is known as invisibles. Arguably, Britain's invisible sector is her greatest asset. Invisible earners are found right across the nation – bankers, doctors, innkeepers. They are all deeply committed in helping us balance our books *vis-à-vis* the rest of the world.

TABLE 1 Some UK invisible earnings £ millions

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Interest, profits and dividends*	823	782	715	647	1,290
The City of London (net)	509	609	617	701	704
Tourism to the UK**	359	432	489	550	680
UK ships† (net)	301	402	453	441	616
UK airlines (net)	94	88	94	121	148
UK construction work overseas‡	64	75	91	104	124
Royalties, licences, etc.	117	142	147	166	n.a.
Telecommunications and postal services	39	38	42	54	81
Films and television	43	28	40	32	28
Advertising, etc.	42	44	46	50	51

Source: *UK Balance of Payments 1973* (The Pink Book), HMSO and *Economic Trends*.

* A significant part of the earnings is attributable to the British oil industry.

** All the totals exclude fares paid by foreign tourists to British carriers.

† Ships owned by UK (not the same as the total of gross shipping credits in the UK balance of payments).

‡ Covering fees of consulting engineers, architects and quantity surveyors engaged in projects overseas, and the net earnings of UK building and civil engineering contractors (after deducting their local expenses) on projects managed direct from the UK.

Perhaps the greatest concentration of invisible earners is to be found in the City of London. In the compact area known as the Square Mile has emerged a greater variety of international markets in money and financial services of all kinds than anywhere else in the world. Above all, the City is international. It has more branches of foreign banks than any other financial centre; its banks have more branches abroad than banks with their headquarters in any other centre.

The City is the world's largest international insurance market; it has the largest share of the Euro-dollar market; and a larger listing of **overseas** securities than any other centre. It claims to be the world price indicator for a variety of world commodities such as lead, copper, zinc, fur and diamonds, and, with Zurich, contests the mantle of the world's leading bullion market.

Internationalism therefore is the key to the City's operations. Perhaps this is because it is also convenient. This convenience has three basic features, the first of which is good communications. Geographically, the City's different markets are close to each other. Internal communications are informal and are therefore easy and intimate. Likewise, the international links of communications are both near at hand and extremely efficient.

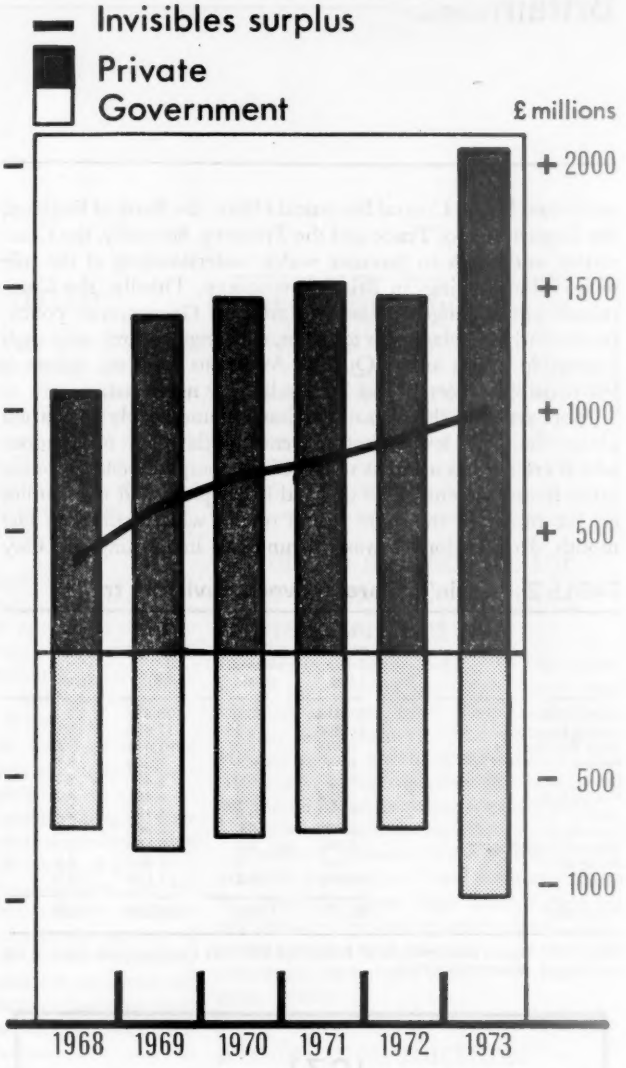
Secondly, the City offers a wide variety of services. Of course other financial centres offer similar banking facilities, but few, if any, can offer the wide spectrum of financial and commercial services available in London resulting from the variety of banks and the close proximity of other markets. These services are also supported by financial information, legal advice and accounting facilities on an international scale.

And third, the proximity of the different markets saves time, effort and money. Since many City markets still prefer to clinch deals by word of mouth, trust goes hand-in-hand with the speed of transactions. The Stock Exchange dictum 'my word is my bond' sums it up very well. It is not what is said, but rather who says it. People in the City know each other; paper work is reduced to a minimum, if not cut out altogether, and the result is an efficiency and speed rarely found elsewhere.

What of the future of the City? The City has a resilience and a flexibility unequalled in any other financial centre; its institutions have the ability to adapt to, and indeed benefit from, major changes in the international financial background. In this the Bank of England plays a vital role. The Bank's flexible and practical approach to the regulation of the banking system and its open-minded attitude to innovation, coupled with close contact with the banks has enabled it to watch developments closely.

The adaptability of the City was seen in the way it coped with the situation of floating exchange rates since the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system. Exchange rate uncertainty affected every part of the City's activities, particularly banking, the capital markets and the commodity and gold markets. But the strong development of the London markets helped to keep

Invisibles in Britain's current account



international trade going and provided a means, through effective forward markets, for industry to protect itself against risk, and therefore keeping trade little affected by rate changes. In short, international confidence was maintained in the City's operations and institutions.

Even more recently, the flexibility of the City has proved to be invaluable. While the oil crisis has presented several problems to most of the economies of the developed countries since the middle of last year, it has opened up new opportunities for the City. In a nutshell, the increased price of oil has meant that large funds are being accumulated by oil producing countries, particularly in the Middle East. These funds have to be serviced. Already, vast amounts of Arab funds are being channelled through the City of London. The City capital markets, and the banks, are placing these funds both in short-term and long-term investments. Lloyd's and the insurance companies are offering complementary insurance facilities. The shipping companies, the Baltic Exchange, and the commodity merchants are all expanding their services to the Middle East. And quite apart from the City, the, professions, particularly the consulting engineers and management consultants, have identified new opportunities in the Middle East.

For its part, the Committee on Invisible Exports is playing a leading role. Set up as a result of a specially commissioned report in 1968 to co-ordinate the efforts of *all* invisible exporters, its initial brief was a simple one. Firstly, in the field of research and statistics, the Committee sought to have regular figures

published by the Central Statistical Office, the Bank of England, the Department of Trade and the Treasury. Secondly, the Committee undertook to promote wider understanding of the role of invisible earnings in Britain's economy. Thirdly, the Committee put its finger on several areas of Government policy, particularly in relation to taxation, exchange control, and such intangible things as the Queen's Award to Industry, where it felt invisible exporters had been relatively neglected.

More recently the Committee has become deeply concerned about the high level of office rents in the City of London, which are seen as a threat to the City's competitiveness *vis-à-vis* other financial centres; to this end it has published two studies on the problem, the more recent one of which came out last month. In addition, it was instrumental in forming the City Telecommunications Committee jointly with representatives of the Post Office, in order to maintain a regular dialogue concerning both immediate problems and future requirements in the field of telecommunications.

But perhaps the Committee's prime role at present is to promote United Kingdom invisible exports abroad. In particular, a special co-ordination committee was set up early this year in order to consider how, in the new oil situation, the Committee and other service industries might best take advantage of governmental initiatives in order to promote invisible exports to the Middle East. The Co-ordination Committee, which includes representatives from Whitehall and the Bank of England as well as the private sector, is also looking at potential problems for United Kingdom markets and institutions resulting from investment flows and the implications of the development of financial centres in the Middle East area. In addition, a City seminar was held in Kuwait at the end of 1972; and an inward mission of Saudi Arabians is planned later this year.

As for the rest of the world, seminars have been held in Jakarta and Rio de Janeiro; a further one is planned for Tokyo in May next year. In addition, arrangements are being crystallised for inward missions from Brazil, Belgium and Indonesia.

As a result of Britain's accession to the EEC, the Committee appointed a resident assistant director in Brussels, in order to maintain a careful watch on developments in the Community affecting invisible exporters. He occupies permanent premises near the Commission and has established close, informal links with appropriate officials there and in the office of the UK Permanent Representative. He has also developed useful contacts in several Community capitals. Further he is now providing a comprehensive information service for members and a convenient point of reference which should prove to be particularly valuable to the smaller associations, and the professional groups.

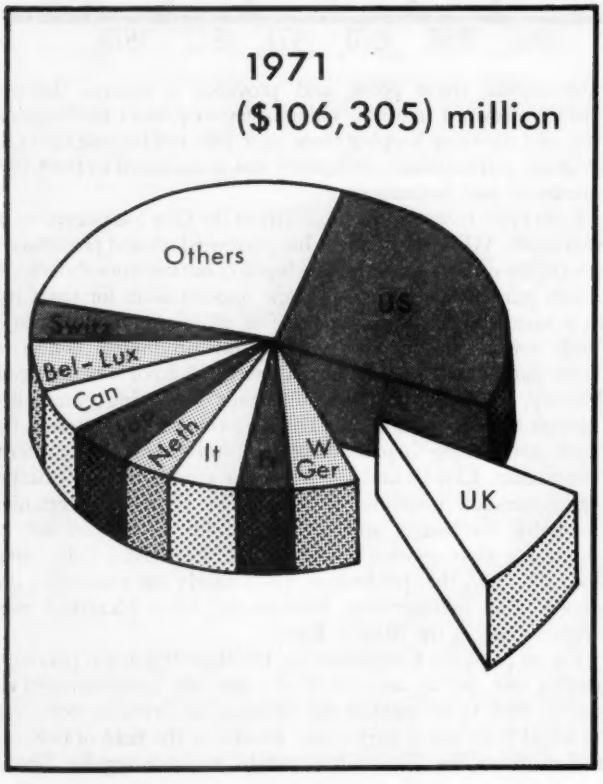
In an effort to widen the understanding of the City's services within the European Commission, the Committee decided to start a series of informal discussions between City experts and officials in the Commission. The first of the series, to discuss the impact of the increased Arab oil earnings on the workings of the City of London, took place in Brussels at the beginning of May. It is intended to follow this up with other similar meetings. Beyond this, a meeting with the Commercial Attachés from all the Common Market countries is being arranged by the European Trade Committee in London in the autumn to discuss the promotion of invisible services in general to the Common Market. This follows a detailed investigation undertaken in the past 12 months into the Common Market prospects for the services of the professions.

The work of the Committee on Invisible Exports is carried out over a world-wide spectrum. After all, the United Kingdom is second in the world league table of invisible exporters, the United States being in first place, and West Germany and France almost tying for third place (Chart 2 and Table 2). This remarkable achievement is the result of the initiative and hard work of all our invisible exporters right across the nation; their record is unparallelled in any other sector of the economy.

TABLE 2 Britain's share of world invisible trade

	Total receipts 1970 ($m)	% of World total	Total receipts 1971 ($m)	% of World total
United States	21,514	23.2	23,617	22.2
United Kingdom	10,858	11.7	12,026	11.3
West Germany	6,278	6.8	7,411	7.0
France	6,047	6.5	7,343	6.9
Italy	5.592	6.0	6,475	6.1
Netherlands	3,728	4.0	4,461	4.2
Japan	3.317	3.6	4,195	3.9
Canada	3,209	35.	3.366	3.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,846	3.1	3.150	3.0
Switzerland	2,569	2.8	3.067	2.9
Others	26,812	28.8	31,194	29.3
World total	92,770	100.0	106,305	100.0

Note: 1971 figures are in millions of SDRs. The SDR may be regarded as being at par with the US dollar through 1971.



Invisible earnings reach £2,212m in second quarter

The Committee on Invisible Exports announced last week that Britain's gross private invisible earnings totalled £2,212 million in the second quarter of 1974, according to official statistics. This represents a growth of 22 per cent over the figure for the second quarter of 1973. Earnings for the first half of 1974 amounted to £4,486 million, an improvement of almost £1,000 million on the figure of £3,491 million for the first half of last year.

The net surplus on private invisible earnings, the strongest part of Britain's balance of payments, came to £1,220 million for the first six months of 1974, compared with £879 million for the same period last year.

Home News

A new advance factory programme

Gregor Mackenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, has announced a new programme of 16 advance factories to be built in Assisted Areas of England, Scotland and Wales.

This is the second programme in a new series of more frequent though smaller advance factory programmes, announced on 3 July 1974, designed to allow the Department of Industry to respond more flexibly to the needs of the Assisted Areas and to provide a more even spread of work for the Government's Industrial Estates Corporations.

The factories will be sited as follows:

	Number of factories	Size of factory	
		sq. m.	sq. ft.
ENGLAND			
Northern Region:			
Leadgate (Consett)	1	2,323	25,000
Blyth	1	1,393	15,000
Cleator Moor	1	929	10,000
North West Region:			
Merseyside Special Development Area	1	1,393	15,000
	2	929	10,000
Yorkshire and Humberside Region:			
South Yorkshire	1	1,393	15,000
SCOTLAND			
Bothwell Park	1	929	10,000
Blantyre	1	929	10,000
Coatbridge	1	929	10,000
Inchinnan	1	929	10,000
Tweedbank	1	929	10,000
Ayr	1	929	10,000
WALES			
Wrexham	1	2,787	30,000
Afan Valley	2	465	2,500

The cost of the latest programme will be about £1.8 million and it is expected that expenditure will fall mainly in the year ending 31 March 1976. As in the programme announced on 3 July, most of the factories will be sited on land already in public ownership so that building can begin quickly.

The Department of Industry's allocation of £9 million, under the special action announced last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to help and sustain the activities of the construction industry, is to be devoted mainly to extra advance factories, with some factory refurbishing schemes, site development works and purchases of land. This additional expenditure will fall in the same period.

Not only will the additional factory building enhance the construction industry's employment prospects, but also when the new factories are completed, they can be expected to provide further substantial employment opportunities in the Assisted Areas in England, Scotland and Wales.

Further details of the locations of these additional advance factories will be announced as soon as possible.

The purpose of this programme, as with earlier ones, is to ensure that multi-purpose factories are available in areas of high unemployment for early occupation by industrialists. The factories will be available for purchase or rent through the agency of the English, Scottish or Welsh Industrial Estates Corporations, who act as agents for the Department in factory building and estate management. Advance factories continue to be an important and popular element in the range of financial incentives available to industry which expands in the Assisted Areas.

Since 1945, 575 factories have been authorised, providing some 51,000 jobs in the Assisted Areas. The latest programme of factories might provide about 750 jobs when occupied, although this number is expected to be higher ultimately as tenant-firms generally expand their space.

Inquiries about the availability of Department of Industry factories can be addressed to any of the Department's Regional Offices.

Advertising in 'Trade and Industry'

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. (Tel. 01-248 9876, ext. 6147).

Purchase agreement for Court Line shipbuilding interests signed

An agreement was signed on 12 September for the purchase of the shipbuilding, ship repairing and associated interests of Court Line by the Secretary of State for Industry. The agreement has been approved by the High Court which supervises the disposal by the Special Manager of Court Line's assets.

The consideration for the purchase is £16 million, the same figure agreed in June when the Secretary of State proposed to buy the companies from Court Line. Nearly all that sum will be used to satisfy certain inter-company debts and guarantees, so that the companies come into public ownership as going concerns.

Model manufacturer occupies Rothbury factory

The Department of Industry announce that The Old Guard Ltd. is now occupying the 2,500 sq. ft. factory unit built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation for the Development Commission at Rothbury, Northumberland. Old Guard Ltd. is a new company which is setting up at Rothbury its first production unit for the manufacture of model figures and war game models. The company anticipates that when full production is reached 18 people will be employed.

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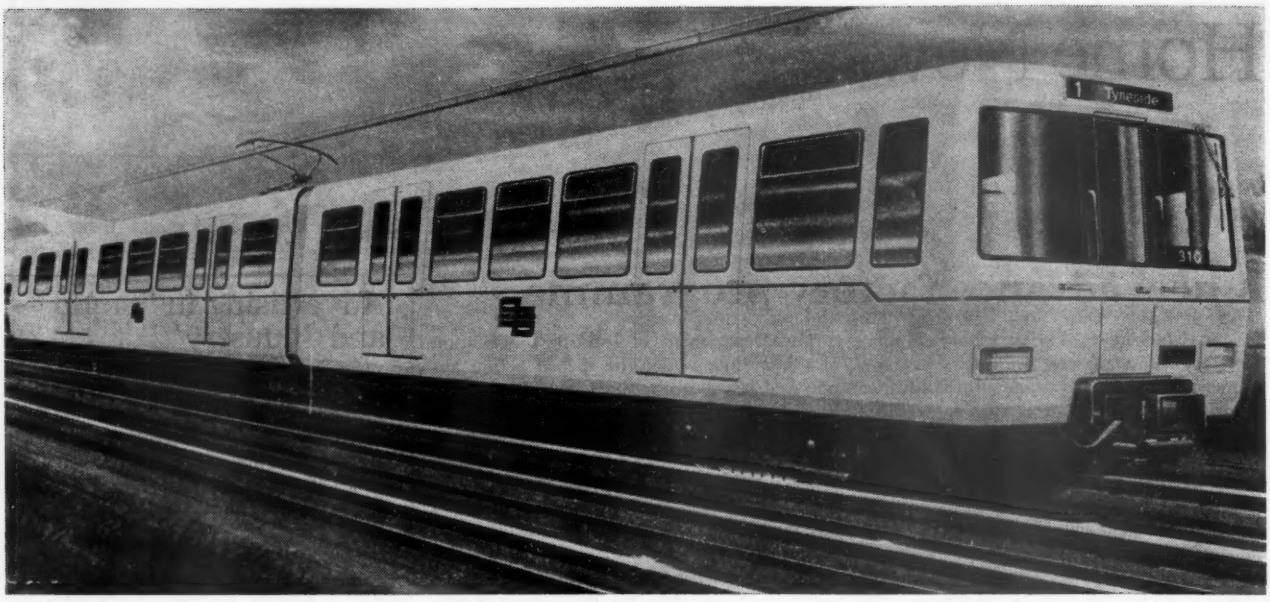
Industrial and commercial property



Impression of a prototype light rapid transit car for the Tyne and Wear Passenger Transport Executive. The scheme, which will be in full operation by 1979, will cost about £2 million a mile compared with a cost of about £5 million for the same distance of motorway. Power supply for the 55 km. double-track system will be 1,500 volts d.c. overhead and each unit will have a scheduled speed of 40 km./h. with station stops of 20 seconds.

Minister seeks industry's assistance in 'War on Waste'

Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, has written to more than 100 trade associations and major industrial firms in the country asking for their views and comments on the Government Green Paper *War on Waste – a policy for reclamation*, published last week (*Trade and Industry*, 12 September 1974, page 525).

Mr. Meacher's letter says:

'The Green Paper acknowledges industry's very considerable efforts and achievements in the waste reclamation field. But the Government is confident that much more could be achieved, with considerable benefit to the balance of payments, by closer co-operation between industry, local authorities and Government.

'The aim of the Green Paper is two-fold; to give an indication of Government thinking on how we might set about this task, and to invite the views of all the experts and organisations who can contribute to the discussion of problems in this field. I am therefore writing to ask you for any views or comments you may have on the Green Paper. I should be grateful to have these as soon as possible and not later than the end of November.'

Scrap metal industry has £14m reclamation potential

About 1 million tonnes of scrap metal – almost all of it tin cans – is found in domestic and municipal refuse each year. If half this were recovered, Britain would save £7 million to £8 million worth of steel a year. And if most of the tin were recovered, this would be worth another £5 million or £6 million. The de-tinned scrap steel is worth £18 million a year.

Following publication of the Government's Green Paper *War on Waste – a policy for reclamation* (*Trade and Industry*, 12 September 1974, page 525), Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, last week visited the Llanelli, South Wales, plant of Batchelor Robinson and Co. Ltd. At Batchelor Robinson – where about 140,000 tonnes of high-grade steel and tinplate scrap are processed each year for re-use by industry – Mr. Meacher was able to see the work of recycling and reclamation in practice.

The South Wales steel industry (British Steel Corporation's Strip Mills Division) produces 1.3 million tons of tinplate a year. As with other steel-using industries, about 15 per cent of the steel bought is unused and becomes scrap. Batchelor Robinson takes about 140,000 tonnes of this, as well as tin cans, for reclamation.

Financial assistance to leading manufacturing companies

On July 29, Mr Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, in answer to a Parliamentary Question by Hugh McCartney (East Dunbartonshire), gave details of the amount of Government grants paid to ten leading companies in the years 1970/73 inclusive (*Trade and Industry*, 8 August 1974, page 279). The Secretary of State has now received corresponding figures for a further ten companies.

The figures are as follows:

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO A FURTHER TEN LEADING COMPANIES: 1970-73 (in £'000)

Company group	1970	1971	1972	1973	Total
Bass Charrington	550	560	430	2,550	4,090
Bowater (iii)	2,300	1,770	300	480	4,840
BICC	3,050	1,920	400	1,180	6,550
BLMC	8,250	7,930	2,520	820	19,520
Courtaulds	9,540	10,460	5,590	3,350	28,940
Gallaher (iii)	290	340	180	80	890
Grand Metropolitan	430	440	340	1,420	2,630
Reed International	1,110	1,590	1,320	440	4,460
Sears Holdings	370	320	250	140	1,080
Unigate	900	870	270	160	2,190
Totals	26,790	26,200	11,590	10,620	75,190

(i) The figures, which relate to calendar years, are given correct to the nearest £10,000. They are individually rounded and may not therefore add up exactly to the totals shown.

(ii) Kinds of Grants considered:
- Investment Grants
- Regional Development Grants
- Local Employment Acts:
  - Building Grants
  - Operational Grants
  - Removal Grants
- Industry Act 1972, Sections 7 and 8:
  - Interest Relief Grants
  - Removal Grants
  - Grants under Section 8
- Shipbuilding Industry Board Grants
- Construction grants for ships (Industry Act 1972 s. 11)
- Any grants under special schemes of assistance to shipyards
- Grants under the Hotel Development Incentive Scheme

(iii) The figures for Bowater and Gallaher have been provided by the companies themselves. The basis of the Department's calculations was explained to the companies, who had expressed their willingness to help in this matter, and the results are broadly consistent with the Department's figures.

Nuclear Power Advisory Board report published

The Nuclear Power Advisory Board narrowed the options to reactor systems for generating electricity in the United Kingdom to two main strategies, but could not agree between them. This is revealed in the NPAB's report,* published on 13 September, on the advice it gave to the Government on thermal reactor choice earlier this year.

The NPAB was set up in September 1973 to advise the Government as a first priority on the choice of thermal reactor systems for the United Kingdom.

The Board, the report shows, agreed that the choice for the Electricity Board's next nuclear power station orders lay between the British Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHWR) and the Westinghouse Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR) version of the Light Water Reactor system (LWR). It also agreed that both strategies included maintaining our effort on the fast reactor in co-operation with other countries.

But the Board was unable to reach a unanimous recommendation on which – SGHWR or PWR – would provide a better basis for the future.

On SGHWR, the report records that the prototype operation of a 100 MW reactor at Winfrith, Dorset, has been good and that Canada has the similar CANDU system in successful commercial operation. One of the utilities represented on the NPAB – the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) – proposed the SGHWR with support from some other members.

On the PWR of Westinghouse design, the report says that the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and the National Nuclear Corporation (NNC), which is responsible for building reactors, argued that:

a PWR programme could be built up more rapidly than SGHWR, which had yet to be proven commercially;

consequently, extra fossil fuel would be needed for a SGHWR programme, with an adverse effect on the United Kingdom balance of payments; and

PWR would put the United Kingdom in the mainstream of world nuclear activity and leave sufficient United Kingdom resources for a significant longer-term effort on the High Temperature Reactor (HTR) as well as the Fast Reactor.

The report shows, however, that several other members believed that it would be more difficult than the CEGB and NNC estimated to absorb the new technology of PWR successfully and to build up the programme quickly. Some members argued that if SGHWR were adopted the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate should complete its safety assessment of PWR so that it could be considered later if necessary.

The report recognises that, while the commitment to the chosen system must be a real one, immediate decisions should not be seen as fixing the size of the nuclear ordering programme or the type of reactor over the whole period under review – that is, for plant to be commissioned up to 1990-91.

The United Kingdom's preferred strategy, in the Board's view, should concentrate resources. The nuclear programme should be sufficiently steady and sustained to give the confidence necessary for the development of the industrial base.

The report shows that the NPAB reached broad agreement on gas-cooled systems:

MAGNOX – the most expensive option for further orders and would not contribute to the United Kingdom's future nuclear capability;

ADVANCED GAS-COOLED (AGR) – problems of cost escalation and delay with the current AGR programme meant that further orders, before there had been operating experience, would be unwise.

HTR – considerable potential – in some members' view more than the water reactors – but not yet sufficiently developed to make a real contribution to generating capacity before the late 1980s.

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, announced on July 10 that the British Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHWR) would be adopted by the Electricity Boards for the next nuclear power station orders.

* NPAB *Report on the Choice of Thermal Reactor Systems*, presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Energy, Eric Varley, as an unnumbered Command Paper: this will be published by HMSO as a White Paper in the numbered series as soon as possible. (Copies of the unnumbered Paper are available from the Librarian, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.)

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
4 September 1974		
1,250,070	ITT Industries Inc.	Semiconductor device
1,271,348	ITT Industries Inc.	High frequency transistor structure
1,275,848	ITT Industries Inc.	Semiconductor device
1,279,167	ITT Industries Inc.	Method of manufacturing beam lead integrated circuits
6 September 1974		
984,912	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Housing for electrical apparatus
1,185,416	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Frame synchronisation in PCM systems
1,242,248	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electronic amplifier
1,258,140	The Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association	Improvements in shoe manufacture
1,258,360	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Injection lasers
1,262,057	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Apparatus for depositing liquid on discrete areas of a substrate
1,282,034	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Telecommunication systems

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

New NRDC member

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Clive Jenkins, General Secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, a member of the National Research Development Corporation.

NRDC membership is now: Sir Frank Schon, Chairman; Mr W. Makinson, Managing Director; Mr. J. C. Cain; Mr. C. Jenkins; Mr. F. J. M. Laver; Dr. W. Marshall; Mr. P. A. Matthews; Dr. A. W. Pearce; Mr. L. V. D. Tindale; Lord Todd; Mr. F. A. S. Wood.

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Mines safety research report

The effectiveness of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment's (SMRE) service to the mining industry is likely to be enhanced by the provisions of the new Safety and Health at Work Act. This welcome for the new legislation is given by Dr. C. A. A. Wass, Director of SMRE, in his introduction to the Establishment's annual report,* published last week.

He says: 'There is, of course, no intention that research vital to mine safety will be reduced. On the contrary, we believe that any enlargement of the scope of our research and increase in our knowledge from contact with research workers in other industries will enhance the effectiveness of the service we are able to render to the mining industry.

'It has long been clear that there are no technical barriers separating research to improve health and safety in the mining industry from research to improve health and safety in other industries.'

The report points out that there are long-standing examples of research that affect both mining and other industries. The best known example is the work to make electrical equipment safe for use in atmospheres where flammable gases or vapours might be a hazard. This work began in the mining industry and then spread to other industries. For many years SMRE has been the testing authority for electrical equipment for use in all industries where flammable atmospheres occur.

Dr. Wass, referring to the establishment of the Health and Safety Commission under the 1974 Act, says: 'Industry as a whole will benefit from the closer contact between the different bodies concerned with improving the safety and health of workers in various industries. Not only will the work be more economical because duplication of effort will be avoided, but there will be cross-fertilisation of ideas, experience and techniques together with increased standardisation of equipment and test procedures.'

The report's introduction refers to the growing interest in the improvement of procedures for collecting information about accidents and the use of the information both for immediate remedial action and for selecting topics for research. With these ideas in mind SMRE organised a four-day symposium in July 1973 with the title 'The Collection, Analysis and Interpretation of Accident Data'.

During the year, SMRE was awarded its first research contract by the European Commission. The work is a study of the energy absorption of chain under high rates of loading. In addition, SMRE's lecture demonstration 'Keep Dust Down' was presented at the invitation of the Mines Safety and Health Commission of the European Coal and Steel Commission at Luxembourg in June 1973.

The main body of the report describes SMRE's recent research and testing activities. These cover all the major hazards likely to be encountered in the mining environment. Sections cover the advances made in the field of gas-detection instruments, and studies of the ways in which gas might be accidentally ignited by explosives or by frictional heating or electrical apparatus.

Also covered in the report is work on coal-dust explosions, mine fires, rescue apparatus and engineering and metallurgical studies on the safety of mine equipment. There is an account of the important part SMRE played in the investigation of the Markham Colliery disaster.

The report also has an account of work connected with the health hazard of breathing dust. This work is concerned with the development of instruments for measuring dust and of a helmet which protects the wearer by filtering dust out of the air that he breathes.

* SMRE 1973 Annual Report available from HMSO and Government bookshops price 61p

Coastal planning guidelines for oil-gas development

William Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, has published a document which gives national policy guidance on the planning of oil-related developments in coastal areas. The pressures of North Sea oil developments clearly demonstrate the need for national policy guidance on the way in which oil and gas related developments should take place, particularly in coastal areas. The Government believe that the guidelines contained in this document go as far as is practicable at present towards setting out a national strategy for coastal development related to oil and gas exploitation; the guidelines do not, however, constitute a plan.

The Secretary of State for Scotland will take his decisions on individual planning applications which come before him within the context of these guidelines and of the Government's policy for platform sites as put forward in the Ministerial statements of 12 August 1974 (*Trade and Industry*, 15 August page 325).

More coal miners killed and injured in 1973

Eighty men were killed and 553 seriously injured in Britain's coal mines last year – an overall increase of 8.5 per cent on 1972, when 64 men were killed and 519 seriously injured. This is revealed in the annual report* of Mr. J. W. Calder, HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, published on 12 September.

The figures reverse the favourable trend of the last 10 years. The set-back was due mainly to three major accidents – at Lofthouse Colliery, Yorkshire, where seven men were killed by an inrush of water; at Seafield Colliery, Fifeshire, where five men were killed and four seriously injured by an extensive fall of roof; and at Markham Colliery, Derbyshire, where 18 men were killed and 11 seriously injured when a cage crashed into the pit bottom.

Mr. Calder says that following these three major accidents the National Coal Board (NCB), the mining unions and the professional bodies agreed to review all safety arrangements in the industry.

The report points out that, under a new system of accident classification introduced by the Inspectorate in 1972, there was 'a failure to comply with recognised good practice' in over 50 per cent of the 1973 accidents investigated and 'inadequate training instruction or supervision' in another 25 per cent.

Mr. Calder adds: 'This prompts the question – "Is the pace of technological change outstripping the progress made in improving training and instruction techniques?" Management and workmen must dedicate themselves to a form of "job safety appraisal" in an effort to combat apathy and complacency. Workmen should receive clear instructions in the proper way to perform their duties and officials, through improved supervision, should ensure that these instructions are carried out.

'One other disturbing feature is the frequency with which accidents attributed to "inadequate standards of design, installation or maintenance" is highlighted. Although much can be done to design certain hazards out of day-to-day operations, there appears to be a need to re-examine schemes of maintenance to ensure that they operate efficiently.'

Mr. Calder says that the increase in fatal and serious injuries was partly due to the increased number of manshifts worked in 1973 compared with the previous year, when there was a seven-week national strike. But the accident rate per 100,000 manshifts also rose from 1.10 in 1972 to 1.14.

Other points from the report are:

Casualties in underground haulage and transport – 18 men were killed and 175 injured, compared with 24 and 187 in 1972 – were the lowest ever recorded, and there was a 25 per cent reduction in fatal accidents; but they persist as the largest single category of fatal accidents accounting for 22.5 per cent of all fatalities.

For the first time since 1968 the number of machinery accidents rose – overall by 50 per cent with four men killed and 51 seriously injured, compared with three killed and 34 injured in 1972; 80 per cent of the accidents occurred on the coal face.

Although there was an overall reduction in accidents on the surface, the surface accident rate has remained above the safety record set up in 1966 and a concerted safety drive is needed to give new impetus.

There was a welcome reduction in the number of new diagnoses of pneumoconiosis – the dust disease – from 626 new cases in 1972 to 515 last year.

* Report of HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries under the Mines and Quarries Act 1954 for 1973 (HMSO, price 51p).

Survey of oil production platform sites

A survey of the greater part of the United Kingdom coastline has identified four locations as particularly suitable for the construction of concrete gravity oil production platforms. The locations, all in the Clyde Estuary, are at Lunderston Bay, Southannan Sands, Hunterston Sands and Ardrossan (North Bay).

The findings are contained in an independent survey commissioned by the Department of Energy's Offshore Supplies Office last December from Atkins Planning and W. A. Fairhurst and Partners, who were asked to identify on a national basis sites suitable for the construction of concrete gravity oil production platforms.

Draft copies of the Atkins report have been made available to the interested parties to the public inquiry into the application by Sea Platform Constructors (Scotland) Ltd. to build production platforms at Portavadie, Loch Fyne. The inquiry was due to open at Dunoon on 17 September.

The Atkins survey includes Northern Ireland but excludes two areas that have been the subject of earlier studies. The area between Duncansby Head and the western shore of the Firth of Clyde was the subject of a Government commissioned independent survey carried out by Crouch and Hogg, consulting engineers. The report was published on 18 March 1974, and recently the Clyde coastline between the Mull of Kintyre and Loch Ryan was the subject of a further Government commissioned survey carried out by the Jack Holmes Planning Group: this was published on 21 August 1974.

The views contained in these reports and in the Atkins report have been taken into account by the Government in developing its policy on platform construction sites announced on 12 August 1974 (*Trade and Industry*, 15 August, page 325). In this statement the Government declared its intention to take into public ownership a limited number of suitable sites.

The Atkins report describes four Clyde Estuary sites as the most suitable anywhere along the coastline of the United Kingdom covered by the survey. But during the study, the report says, it became clear that there would not be one ideal site which would satisfy all the physical, amenity, social and nature conservation requirements.

Sites selected, therefore, would tend to be a compromise between conflicting aspects, particularly between water depths available and the cost of construction as influenced by site accessibility, distances from sources of construction materials and the distance of the site from the oil field. No site clearly satisfied all criteria and the report recommends further studies of a number of sites.

The survey identifies four characteristics which are particularly important in influencing site selection. These are:

water depth, which is critical for floating out the base and for the second-stage construction;

current, wind and wave forces, which must be within defined limits for the later stages of construction;

size of site, which varies with the type of platform under construction;

the position of the site in relation to the oil fields because of the distance the platform has to be towed, the depth of water available and the currents.

The report says that the physical requirements of a site were not the only factor that had to be studied. Economic, social and environmental factors were also of major importance and these, too, were used as criteria in assessing the suitability of sites.

More than 200 sites which satisfied initial criteria of water depth and land availability were later reduced to 105. By further tightening the criteria 15 sites were ultimately identified for possible site examination. These were:

Firth of Clyde – Lunderston Bay, South Inverkip, Southannan Sands, Hunterston Sands, Ardneil Bay, Little Cumbrae Island, North Bay, Ardrossan, Catacol Bay, and North Sannox;

Firth of Forth – Peatdraught Bay/Hound Point, Burntisland and Pettycur Sands;

East Coast – East Long Skelly and Braidon Bay;

Northern Ireland – Killough Bay.

In addition to these sites, it was considered that the field survey should include two further stretches of coastline:

a A further area on the east coast of Scotland, made up of sites which, although not satisfying the exposure criteria, have a favourable geographical location in relation to the oil fields.

b In the Cromarty Firth, where future dredging should make some sites satisfy specified water depth criteria.

The most favourable locations for building gravity platforms which were identified lay in the Firth of Clyde at Lunderston Bay, Southannan Sands, Hunterston Sands and Ardrossan (North Bay). Although the island sites on the Clyde have good water depth, the report says that they are not so attractive from a social and economic point of view and should take second place to the mainland sites. However, if mainland sites could not be made available a further study of the island sites should be made.

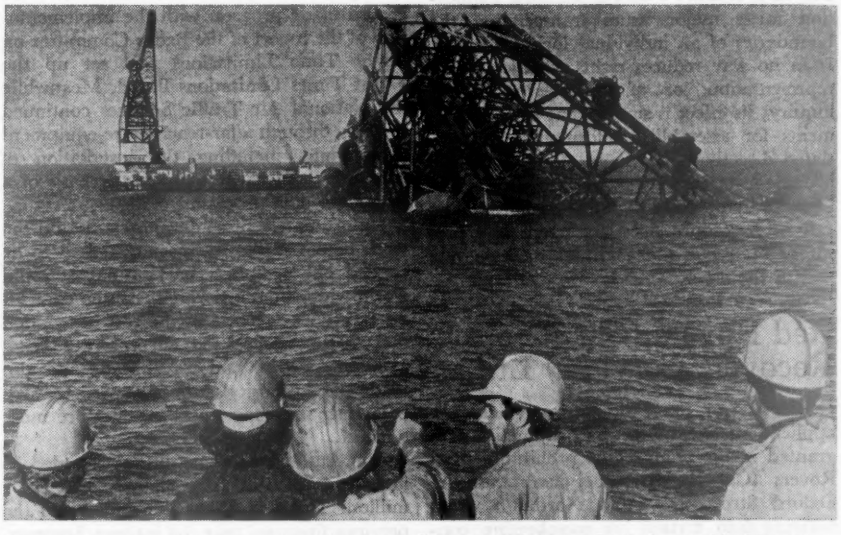
Of the other sites listed, the report makes the following comments:

The Firth of Forth has two sites, Burntisland and Pettycur Sands, which, although suitable, seem less attractive than the Clyde sites on account of the likely cost of dock excavation in rock at Burntisland and because Pettycur Sands form one of the few clean, unpolluted stretches of coastline in southern Fife.

The east coast sites, East Long Skelly and Braidon Bay, both in Kincardineshire, have the necessary water depth, but they are unsuitable primarily because of a small population catchment area and very limited community facilities. The establishment of a large labour force in the area could give rise, in consequence, to some social problems.

The sites in the Cromarty Firth have favourable physical features, although extensive dredging will be needed. However, more than two gravity sites could worsen the present employment and housing situation. There are already three contractors who have a declared interest in sites.

The best site identified in Northern Ireland was at Killough. Site costs would be high and the site is within an area of outstanding natural beauty. The site is less attractive from a platform building point of view than those on the Clyde, but development there would help to reduce regional unemployment.



Watched by some of the men who helped to build it, the 'Highland One', the world's biggest oil production platform, is slowly tilted through 90 degrees to be positioned with its 700 ft. legs standing on the bottom of the North Sea. The platform was towed out last month from its graving dock at Nigg Bay in Scotland and moved more than 100 miles out into the British Petroleum Forties oilfield off the north-east coast of Britain. The 37,000-ton jacket – 5,000 tons heavier than the earlier 'Graythorpe I' and the largest off-shore structure ever built for the oil industry – is designed to stand in 420 ft. of water. When completed it will top 800 ft. (244 m.) and its superstructure will add a further 9,000 tons.

Portkil platform site application 'called in'

The application by John Laing and Son Ltd., for an oil platform construction site at Portkil Bay, Dunbartonshire, has been 'called in' for decision by the Secretary of State for Scotland. All future applications for platform building sites on the Clyde Estuary will, in general, also be called in.

This decision follows the production of a major report 'An Examination of Sites for Gravity Platform Construction on the Clyde Estuary', by the Jack Holmes Planning Group in collaboration with Crouch and Hogg, consulting engineers. Commissioned by the Government, the report represents the consultants' views and is not to be taken as an official expression of committed Government policy, but it does provide an exhaustive examination in social and environmental terms of possible sites for oil platform building on the Clyde Estuary.

In practice, at present only the Portkil application will be called in. This is because a public local inquiry has already been arranged for the Portavadie application, and this will be allowed to take its course. The application for Campbeltown is already before the Secretary of State for an Article 8 Direction, and therefore does not have formally to be called in. The applications for Hunterston have already been called in, and the Secretary of State has announced how he expects to proceed.

'Call in' is a recognised and well precedented procedure where a planning application raises major issues transcending the boundaries of an individual local authority. It in no way reduces rights of objection or representation, or of recourse to public inquiry; its effect is simply that the arrangements for assembling information are initiated directly at the hand of the Secretary of State instead of being processed in the first instance by the local planning authority. The call in procedure does not carry any presumption about the eventual decision one way or the other.

Red Rovers (Car Recovery Services) Ltd.

On 22 August, upon the Attorney General's application, an interlocutory injunction was granted in the High Court prohibiting Red Rovers (Car Recovery Services) Ltd., 47 Oxford Street, Daventry, Northants, from entering into certain life membership contracts in regard to their car recovery service, and on 28 August the company undertook not to accept any new members, either on a life or annual basis, or to effect any renewal of membership. On 11 September, in the High Court, the company renewed that undertaking.

Shirley Williams, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, enjoys having measurements revealed to her in metric by the Mayor of Croydon, Cllr. Paul W. Richards. The occasion was the official opening on 9 September of the country's 37th local authority Consumer Advice Centre. Situated in the London borough's Whitgift Centre, this latest Consumer Advice Centre is the first to carry the new 'Advice and Help' signs being provided by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection for the use of local authority consumer and other advice centres (*Trade and Industry*, 12 September 1974, pages 522-4).

Civil Aviation Authority's annual report

The Civil Aviation Authority's second annual report and accounts – for 1973/74 – were published last week.*

The Authority's second year, like its first, was marked by innovation. On the economic side, the Authority put into effect those new measures which had been planned over the previous 12 months, such as the licensing for the first time of air travel organisers and advance booking charter rules. On the safety side, it took a decision to introduce a system of mandatory incident/defect reporting, and after consultation with all concerned made progress in preparing the administrative arrangements to put this decision into effect. It also made progress with the implementation of the report of the Bader Committee on Flight Time Limitations and set up the Flight Times Limitations Board. Meanwhile the National Air Traffic Services continued to carry through a far-reaching re-equipment programme, including the installation of computer equipment to form the basis of a new flight data processing system.

Unfortunately these developments and the work of the Authority in general had to be carried out against a background of rapid world-wide inflation which, combined with an enormous increase in the cost of aviation fuel, had a depressing effect on the civil aviation industry and travel trade and also made the Authority's task of moving towards balancing its income and expenditure more difficult.

The Authority's expenditure exceeded its income from fees and charges by £31.1 million. This was about the same as in the previous financial year. Its income, however, increased at a much faster rate than its expenditure, indicating progress towards the future target of financial self-sufficiency.

The Authority's income increased by 18 per cent to £22.5 million. But for the decline in air traffic levels, on which the Authority's income depends, this increase would have been even greater. The increased income brings the percentage of expenditure recovered closer to the half-way mark.

Expenditure in 1973/74 increased by 11 per cent to £51.3 million: since this corresponded closely to the rate of inflation, the real cost of running the Authority was held steady. By far the largest and fastest growing item of expenditure was staff costs. For this reason a limitation on staff increases was set in September 1973, and the number employed subsequently has remained fairly constant.

The enormous increase in fuel prices towards the end of 1973 came at a time when there was already a world-wide inflationary situation. These developments inevitably damaged the prospects for further growth in the industry, expecially in relation to holiday traffic which had been the most expansive part of the market. In this situation the Authority believes that the industry and IATA need to be more flexible in their approach to the market, and has used its own influence in this direction by encouraging new travel facilities, such as advance booking charters and 'part-charters', aimed at broadening the market and satisfying specific needs.

The first year of air travel organisers' licensing was successful to the extent that no passengers were stranded in that period owing to the financial failure of a licenced travel organiser. However, in its Report the Authority gives warnings about the difficulties which would face air travel organisers in the year 1974/75 and about the need for considerable financial strengthening of the industry. These warnings have unhappily proved, since drafting the Report, to be only too justified.

* Civil Aviation Authority Annual Report and Accounts 1973/74. (price £3.00). Civil Aviation Authority, PO Box 41, Cheltenham, Glos.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before her not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act, 1973:

1 Gould Inc./Advance Electronics Ltd.
2 Redland Ltd./Stonehenge Bricks Ltd.

Consumer safety responsibilities transferred

Since the setting up of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection (DPCP), the allocation of responsibilities between that Department and the Home Office on matters of consumer protection has been under review.

Following this review, the Prime Minister has decided that the existing functions of the Home Office in the field of consumer safety should be transferred to the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection. The transfer takes place on 1 October.

As well as the responsibility for safety in consumer products and in the home (involving mainly the administration of the Consumer Protection Act 1961 and the Home Safety Act 1961), the DPCP is to become responsible for safety matters relating to the sale of fireworks. For the time being consumer safety research will be undertaken by the Home Office on behalf of the DPCP, which also look to the Home Office for advice on the fire hazards of consumer products. General fire prevention remains the responsibility of the Home Office.

The transfer does not affect the position in Scotland, where the Secretary of State's responsibilities in this field are discharged by the Scottish Home and Health Department.

Protection for holidaymakers – Peter Shore meets ABTA

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, on 11 September met representatives of the travel industry for the latest in a series of meetings to discuss establishing a comprehensive scheme to protect people who take holidays abroad. Mr. Shore saw George Skelton, president of the Association of British Travel Agents, George Carroll, chairman of the Tour Operators' Council, Ted Redhead, chairman of the Retail Agents Council, and Michael Elton, chief executive of ABTA.

Mr. Shore discussed with them a number of issues involved in strengthening the security given to holidaymakers by the bonding arrangements now imposed on air travel organisers. He intends to have further meetings.

Price Commission interventions during August

During August the Price Commission rejected 48 pre-notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In 23 cases the companies concerned withdrew their pre-notifications of intended increases and in 56 the extent of the increase was reduced by the Commission.

Since the beginning of Stage 3, the Commission has rejected a total of 1,162 pre-notifications and reduced the extent of a further 589; 317 pre-notifications were withdrawn.

During the month the Price Commission reached agreement with 15 distributors in Category II to secure price reductions amounting to £1,780,000 in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns.

Following their inspections of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's regional officers have secured agreement with eight enterprises to make price reductions amounting to £43,000 in order to eliminate excess profits. In addition, the regional officers secured a total of 187 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

Note
The Price Commission can intervene at any time following the receipt of pre-notifications submitted by Category I and II companies, during or after the 28-day period which must elapse before the increases can be implemented. Announcements about price increases occurring after the pre-notification period has expired, where the Commission have not intervened, are the responsibility of the companies imposing them.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Avis Rent-a-Car Ltd.	Vehicle hiring	3.30
Baric Computing Services Ltd.	Computer service bureaux	7.06
BOC Transhield Ltd.	Cold chain merchandise	4.40
Delta Capillary Products Ltd.	Capillary fittings	46.00
John Dickinson and Co. Ltd.	Stationery	10.47 to 14.59
Elastic Rail Spike Co. Ltd.	Railway track fastenings	5.10 to 23.57
Windley Bros. Ltd.	Steel stands and cabinets for cast iron and granite surface plates, sinetables and metrology equipment, components for inspection machines	10.00
Category II		
Antiferance Ltd.	TV aerials	9.60
British Waterways Board	Freight service charges	10.00
BSA Sintered Components Ltd.	Sintered components	13.28
BTR Industries Ltd.	Rubber and plastic products	5.97
Carlsberg Brewery Ltd.	UK brewed lager	6.70
Cementation Chemicals Ltd.	Quickmast floor screed and mortar	22.96
Cementation Chemicals Ltd.	Cement admixture concrete retarding agent	57.20
	Spray applied veneer coating	21.00
Century Oils Ltd.	Lubricants, petro products, hygiene products and engine coolants	1.01
Chubb Grilles and Shutters Ltd.	Grilles and shutters	12.60
J. Coral Holdings Ltd.	Meals in casino restaurants	32.00
Data Sciences International Ltd.	Computer services	4.22
Driver Southall Ltd.	Manufacture, repair and servicing of packaging machinery and allied equipment	18.12 + 5.50
Ductile Group Services Ltd.	Pickling	26.62
	Slitting	31.35
Dufaylite Developments Ltd. Panels Division	Flashboard panels	6.30
Ferry Masters GP Ltd.	Ferry services	8.30
John Forman Ltd.	Distribution and parcels	15.00
	Bulk liquid haulage	9.00
Howard Rotavator Co. Ltd.	Agricultural rotavator	2.70
	Horticultural rotavator	3.00
	Manure spreader blades per 1000	2.50
	Spares and ancillary	Not specified
International Harvester Co. Ltd.	Agricultural and industrial equipequipment	4.79
Jet Filters Ltd.	General engineering and metal work	5.90
Loud and Weston (Brixton Laundry)	Laundering	5.58
North Scotland Orkney and Shetland Shipping Co.	All shipping services	10.00
Osborne Steels Ltd.	Wire rod	13.56
Parnall and Sons Ltd.	Office and factory posture seating and furniture store fitting etc.	11.85
Peglers Ltd.	Plumbers and engineers brassware	2.60
Smiths Meters Ltd.	Coin-operated time switch	12.50
	Central heating programmer	12.50
Stack Engineering and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Auto electrical test equipment and coil winding machines and factors of variable speed drives etc.	38.32
Stephenson Clarke Shipping Ltd.	Freight rates	10.60
Stores Ltd.	Gas and electric domestic appliances	6.35
St Regis Newspapers Ltd.	Advertising rates	10.38
	Newspapers	7.70
Jones Stroud Insulations Ltd.	Woven glass fabrics and tape	9.60 to 10.00
	Mica products	18.41
	Film composites	17.18
	Impregnated materials	15.14
	Laminates	18.46
	Polyglas tape	16.43
	Polyglas rod	18.73
	Plain and coated sleevings	8.13 to 12.26
Jones Stroud Textiles Ltd.	Braided and woven narrow elastic and rigid fabrics	14.40 (Braided) 13.10 (Woven)
Thermair Ltd.	10 kW Delta range Electricaire units	7.50
Trust Motors (Volkswagon) Ltd.	Service labour charges	12.50
Twinlock Ltd.	Office equipment and stationery	20.00
United Carriers Ltd.	Road transport	7.05
Venetian Vogue Ltd.	Roller blinds, curtain poles, waste disposal units	5.00 to 10.00

Company	Product	% increase sought
Wickman Wimet Ltd.	Grinding wheels	4.30
	Toolmaking	8.13
	Toolmaking (mining products)	14.31
	Hard metal products	14.23
Wolsely Webb Ltd.	Electric fencing equipment, rotary cultivators, land clearance machines, grasscutters and lawn mowers	16.00
Wykes of Leicester Ltd.	Elastomeric yarns	3.97

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
ATV Network Ltd.	Advertising during transmission hours	9.42
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.	Seasonal canned vegetables	44.01
Granada Television Ltd.	Advertising during transmission hours	6.20
Whitbread Co. Ltd.	Wholesale beers, wines, spirits, and minerals	8.02
	Liquor, food and accommodation in managed houses	5.62
Category II		
Barber and Nicholls Ltd.	Mary Poppins branded hosiery	2.90
BBA Group Ltd.	Asbestos products	7.80
	Belting products	10.50
John Bedford and Sons Ltd.	Files	2.55
	Hand tools	1.53
The Boots Co. Ltd.	New Dew bath essence	16.10
	New Dew bath oil	16.00
	New Dew soap	12.50
Cummins Engine Co. Ltd.	All diesel engines (but not spare parts) manufactured at the Shotts Plant	2.30
Hercules Powder Co. Ltd.	Hydrolised protein (Protex) range of products	48.35
H. Hunt and Son Ltd.	Playground and gymnasium equipment	18.20
Leys Malleable Castings Co. Ltd.	Castings	13.09
J. Mann and Son Ltd.	Engine powerpacks	7.00
John Morris and Sons Ltd.	Dry riser equipment	15.00
	Gun metal adaptors	15.00
	Hose couplings	15.00
E. J. Price and Son (Dudley) Ltd.	Golf bags	10.72
Ransomes Sims and Jeffries Ltd.	Agricultural and industrial equipment and spares	5.14
Ratby Engineering Co. Ltd.	Offset litho printing machines	14.87
Revertex Ltd. Noise Control Division	Noise control products	8.73
Roche Products Ltd.	Calcium D Pantothenate	
	USP	27.40
	Feed grade	20.00
Rohm and Haas (UK) Ltd.	Plastics	14.00 to 15.00
	Special Products	12.00 to 22.00
	Resale products	2.00 to 22.00
	Oil additives	13.00 to 56.00
	Emulsions	6.00 to 18.00
Villiers Engines Ltd.	Industrial engines, spares and accessories	33.00
Wilmot Breeden (Truflo) Ltd.	Aerospace fabrications	17.14
Wolvercote Paper Mill	Coated paper	15.44
	Plain paper	16.02

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made
Category I			
BOC Ltd. Arc Welding Consumables Division	Welding electrodes, fluxes and wires	7.90	0.20
Automotive Products Ltd.	Filters	13.62	4.05
BICC Ltd.	Hot rolled rod, wire strip and strand in copper and copper alloy. Steel reinforced aluminium conductor. All aluminium conductor.	2.70	0.20
BOC Ltd.	Light gas equipment nozzles rods and fluxes	6.00	0.30
Burton's Gold Medal Biscuits Ltd.	Biscuits	5.60	0.01
Coca-Cola Bottlers Ltd.	Soft drinks	8.29	0.03
Crompton Parkinson Ltd.	Fractional hp electric motors	14.53	3.19
Dale Farm Foods Ltd.	Dairy desserts	17.09	0.02
Dunlop Ltd.	Aero engineering products (full range)	11.88	0.23
The Glacier Metal Co. Ltd.	Plain bearings and related products	2.70	0.40
ICI Ltd.	Urea	7.90	5.80
Philips Electrical Ltd.	Monochrome and colour TV sets	6.56	0.02
Plessey Telecommunications Ltd.	Service maintenance	21.10	1.36
Pye Ltd.	Colour and mono TV, unit-audio radiograms, car radios	13.61	0.21
Spillers-French Baking Ltd.	Rolls, buns and short-life flour confectionery	5.03	0.15
Thorn Colour Tubes Ltd.	Colour picture tubes	8.53	4.00
Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd.	Safety glass	10.05	0.22
		+£0.01	+£0.01
Wilsons and Mathiesons	Electrical catering equipment, appliances and related spare parts	13.23	1.40
Category II			
AB Electronic Components Ltd.	Electronic components	11.79	0.82
Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co. Ltd.	Cement	7.22	0.23
Armstrong Patents Co. Ltd.	Telescopic shock absorbers, struts, shock absorbers and other automotive components	8.85	1.03
Associated Biscuits Ltd.	Biscuits	6.56	0.99
ATC Dyers Ltd.	Yarn pressure dyeing charges	22.89	8.05
Avery-Hardoll Ltd.	Metering equipment and ancillary fittings for liquids	17.50	5.50
W and T Avery Ltd. and Henry Pooley and Son Ltd.	Manufacture, service and repair of weighing machinery and allied equipment	6.83	0.24
Brocklehurst Yarns	Polyamide and polyester yarns	3.21 + 0.86p/kg	0.01
Colvern Ltd.	Potentiometers	17.40	0.71
CPC (United Kingdom) Ltd.	Roll dried blends of maize, starch and wheatflour	5.61	0.87
Dimplex Ltd.	Electrical heating appliances	9.85	0.20
Economic Gas Appliances Ltd.	Gas fires		
	Gemini	40.80	23.70
	Saturn	29.70	12.50
	Firetime II	19.20	1.80
	Heatset	27.80	10.40
English and Overseas Hotels Ltd.	Hotel tariffs	19.63	2.38
English China Clays Sales Co. Ltd.	China clay, ball clay and calcined clays	7.50	2.30
Ferrograph Co. Ltd.	Tape recorders, test sets, amplifiers, tuner amplifiers and echo sounders	17.36	4.45
General Foods Ltd.	Maxpax cupstacks	15.80	0.03
	Private label desserts	18.90	0.075
	Catering desserts	13.60	0.09
Group 4 Total Security Ltd.	Security watching services	9.46	1.10
Hickson and Welch Ltd.	Dinitroaniline	53.52	0.78
Hobart Manufacturing Co. Ltd	E1512 Slicer	7.13	0.63
	E4612 Mincer	7.73	0.70
	E4522 Mincer	7.94	0.72
	EC7040 Chopper	11.86	1.07
	E6110 Peeler	8.31	0.75
	E6314 Peeler	8.22	0.75
	CE100 Mixer	7.43	0.67
	A120 Mincing machine	6.83	0.62
	A200 Mixing machine	6.96	0.63
	SE302 Mixer 1PH	7.51	0.69
	SE302 Mixer 3PH	7.24	0.66
	SE401 Mixer	7.30	0.66
	SE601 Mixer	7.41	0.67
	E2102 Coffee mill	9.93	0.89
	E3020 Coffee mill	9.00	0.81
	E6128 Peeler	8.69	0.87
	E6228 Peeler	8.67	0.79
Jonas and Colver (Tools) Ltd	Hard metal tipped tools	13.30	0.90
Laporte Industries (Holdings) Ltd.	Sand	16.20	2.30
PMG Thorpe Ltd.	Vehicle lamps	13.70	2.88
Renold Ltd.	Mechanical power transmission	10.69	1.13
James Robertson and Sons Preserve Manufacturers Ltd.	Jams, marmalades, lemon-curd and Gollicrush	10.48	0.15
Shaw and McInnes Ltd.	Cast iron pipes and fittings	20.79	1.49
South Mills (Textiles) Ltd.	80% Dacron/20% Nylon heat set carpet face yarns	8.14	0.29
	4.50 denier viscose weaving and backing yarn	9.92	0.53
	Bri-Nylon carpet face yarn	4.15	0.25
	Candlewick and rug face	4.76	0.44
	Single candlewick products	4.30	0.34
	Nylon carpet face yarn	5.91	0.29
Teddington Bellows Ltd.	Expansion joints	12.10	0.10
Textile Bonding Ltd.	Textile laminating	5.55	0.88
United Kingdom Optical Co. Ltd.	Metal and plastic spectacle frames	27.55	3.57
Van Leer (UK) Ltd.	Steel drum products	1.16	0.02
Viota Foods Ltd.	Breakfast cereals	14.70	0.01
Vision Hire Ltd.	Television rental charges	6.73	0.40
Volex Electrical Products Ltd.	Electrical accessories, including plugs, lampholders, joint boxes, extension leads	7.30	0.98
Warburtons Ltd.	Wholesale cake confectionery	6.21	1.43
William Lee Mallaeble Ltd.	Mallaeble iron castings	5.53	0.35

Technology News

'Scientists have major role to play in promoting energy conservation'

'A saving of only 10 per cent a year in our energy requirements would enable the United Kingdom to put £600 million a year into the bank – the equivalent, at this stage, to our annual investment in electricity power generation,' Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, told scientists last week.

Dr. Strang was speaking at the opening of a two-day conference on 'R and D routes to more effective energy utilisation', organised by the National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride. He said:

'As a nation we are probably still preoccupied with the supply of energy. In seeking to secure our supplies of all forms of energy we must not overlook the need – the growing need – to improve the way we use it.

'It is worth remembering that this subject – energy and its use – would not have been topical 12 months ago. Only 12 months ago oil – the prime source of energy in a modern society – was cheap and plentiful, and its price conditioned to the market for all other fuels. The Middle East war changed all that.

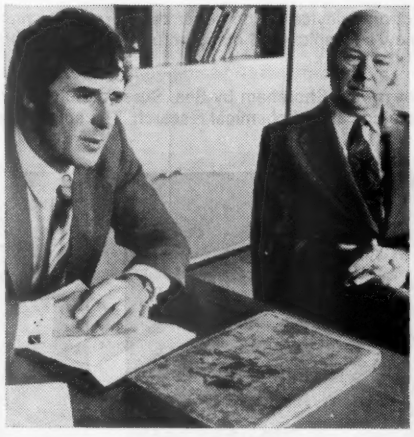
'Britain is probably one of the best placed industrial countries in the world for energy supplies. We are enormously rich in coal.

'We clearly have vast reserves of natural gas. We generate proportionately far more of our electricity by nuclear power than any other country in the world. And I do not need, in Scotland, to emphasise the size and importance of our new offshore riches in the form of a high quality oil.

'But while physically we are an island no country is an economic island in the modern world. And if it has never made sense to waste energy – or any other valuable resource for that matter – the pressures upon us now to use energy economically and efficiently are enormously reinforced by the size and balance of payments considerations of our oil bills.

'We simply cannot afford to go on wasting energy. But what do we mean by energy conservation? We do not mean economising on the use of energy regardless of the value of doing so. We do mean ensuring that economy and efficiency in the use of energy is really what it means – the efficient and economic use of the resources involved. I think that is an important qualification. We must look at the total sum. And this, if I may say so, is where R and D can be of considerable assistance.

'This Conference is concerned predominantly with the efficient use of energy in industry. It is valuable that it should be, for industry is responsible for consuming 40 per cent of all the energy we use in this country. Industry clearly had a very substantial role to play in promoting energy conservation.



Gavin Strang (left), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy with Dennis Malliston, Director of the National Engineering Laboratory.

'But if we are concerned about the total sum then clearly we must start conserving energy at the research and development stage. The scientist in Britain today has a major contribution to make in promoting the national interest through devising ways of using energy economically and efficiently.

'And a great deal can be achieved. If we could only save 10 per cent a year of our energy requirements we could put £600 million a year in the bank, the equivalent, at this stage, to our annual investment in electricity power generation.

'You will not find any of us in the Department of Energy under-estimating or underrating the role of the R and D scientist in energy conservation.

'Indeed, one of the first things that this Government did was to take a close look at the scientific support in the Department. It set up at a very early stage an Energy Technology Support Unit at Harwell to provide much more scientific re-enforcement on the energy conservation front. It has also appointed Dr. Walter Marshall, Director of Harwell, as its chief scientist.

'And this audience will no doubt find it most encouraging that the Secretary of State has appointed a distinguished scientist, Sir William Hawthorne, as chairman of its new Advisory Council on Energy Conservation.

'All this, I think demonstrates our very clear recognition of the need for a very firm expert, sophisticated and numerate scientific base to our energy policy.'

BAC One-Eleven fitted with hush kits

British Aircraft Corporation's own development One-Eleven regional twin-jet airliner (G-ASYD) is now fitted with 'Hush Kits' to quieten its Rolls-Royce Spey engines which have recently been subjected to a comprehensive ground and flight development programme at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Bedford.

Jointly developed by BAC and Rolls-Royce, the aim of these new noise suppression kits is to bring all versions of the BAC One-Eleven family within the newly-emerging Community noise regulations – particularly those of the International Civil Aviation Organisation Annex 16 requirements.

In practice this means that the noise-affected land area (ie the area of the 90 PNdB noise contour) will be approximately halved and thus be of a similar area to the equivalent noise footprints of the older twin turbo-props and big new quiet trijets.

The hush kit comprises four elements: an intake lining, a bypass duct lining, an extended acoustically-lined jet pipe and a six-chute exhaust silencer.

Production hush kits will be available from the beginning of 1976.

Get your bearings

While there has been increased interest in the development of new types of bearings, the rolling element type remains one of the most important in industrial applications.

The National Centre of Tribology is holding a one-day course on rolling element bearings at the Solihull Civic Centre, Warwickshire on 29 October. The course is designed for practising engineers and costs £15 plus £1.50 VAT. Applications should be addressed to the National Centre of Tribology, UKAEA, Risley, Warrington WA3 6AT (Tel. Warrington 31244 ext. 2640/3522).

Waves for re-setting

A systematic error has come to light in *Ocean Wave Statistics* by N. Hogben and F. E. Lumb, published on behalf of the National Physical Laboratory.

Since it first appeared in 1967, this manual has been used extensively by engineers throughout the world. In the process some mistakes have been pointed out, mainly involving the labelling of directional classes.

The 12 30 degrees direction classes were assigned code numbers 1 to 12 to be arranged like the numbers on a clock face with 12 corresponding to north. Unfortunately these numbers were decoded with 1 corresponding to north so that the directional clock of the book is 'five minutes slow'. Nonetheless, it is widely accepted as a standard reference work, to an extent which is increasing with the expansion in offshore engineering activity.

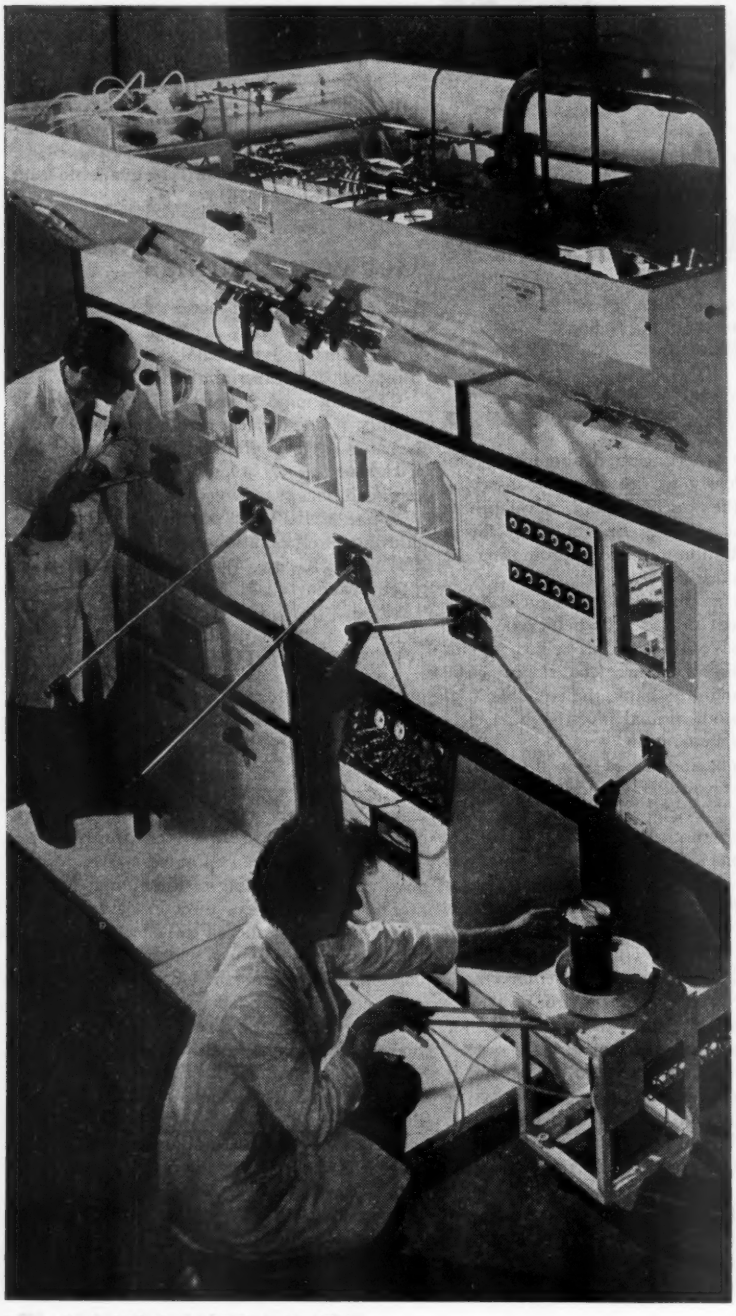
A National Physical Laboratory report has now been prepared correcting known errors, and is available free. *Ocean Wave Statistics – 'Five minutes slow' after six years* by N. Hogben, may be obtained from The Ship Division, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex.

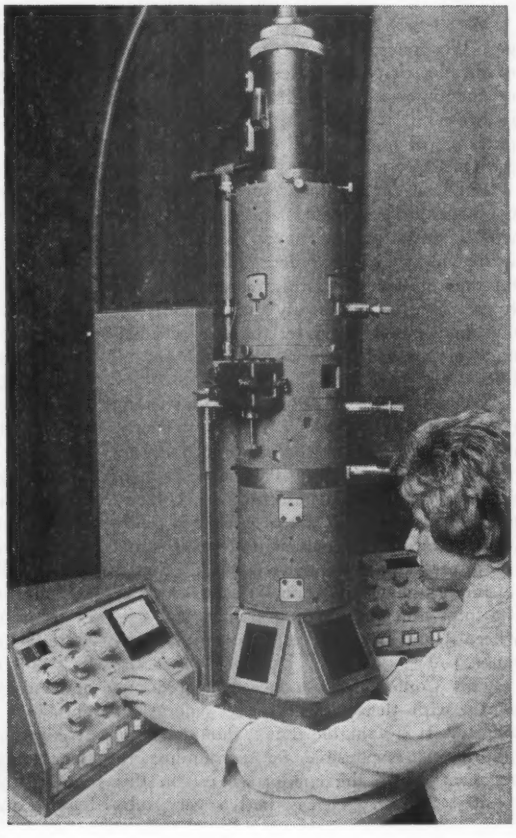
Medical technology

Left: Processing Iodine-125 at the Radiochemical Centre, Amersham, the world's largest supplier of radioactive isotopes and related products. In the past three years the centre has increased exports by more than £1¼ million to a level representing two-thirds of total sales – an achievement which gained a 1974 Queen's Award to Industry.

Top right: The Bart's Vibrator, a new low-cost electronic device which generates vibration to reproduce speech where the larynx is impaired or missing. The vibrator, designed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and manufactured by Jedcom Products Ltd., London, has been accepted for issue by the national health service.

Bottom right: Four years' development by the Miles group, Shoreham by Sea, Sussex, preceded production of this MR 60C low-cost electron microscope. Uses include medical diagnosis, and biological and chemical research. The solid state electronics are in interchangeable modular units for ease of servicing.

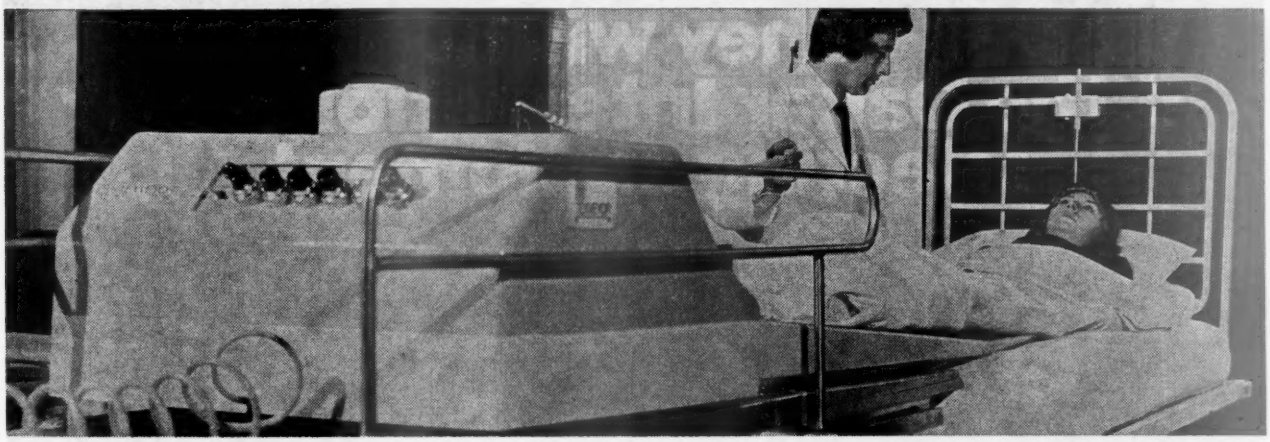




Top: Patients can be taken out of bed and transferred to an operating table without being handled or touched, by means of this equipment made by Texales (Manufacturing) Company, Bridlington, Yorkshire. A platform mounted on a trolley carries a tapered pallet and a control console. The equipment is especially beneficial in cases of severe burns.

Bottom: Electronic thermometers (series 1600) manufactured by Comark Electronics Ltd., Rustington, Sussex. Included are the general purpose; suppressed zero range (1°C steps); suppressed zero, very sensitive (10°C steps) and digital indication wide range (1°C resolution) instruments. Also in the group (to left in middle) is the electronic chart recorder 4000 series with full DIN specification. The equipment will be shown during a mission to the Far East in October by the Federation of Sussex Industries.

The pictures on these two pages were obtained from the Central Office of Information and have been circulated to the overseas press in support of British industry.



15 West African countries construct.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Fashion . . . in one year and out the other

The Cologne International Men's Fashion Week took place under an atmosphere of uncertainty as a result of the depressed situation in the textile retail trade both in Germany and in the United Kingdom. Although 427 German men's-wear manufacturers and 324 foreign manufacturers from 27 countries had together booked 28,938 sq. m. of stand space, this did nothing to prevent representatives of the German industry and retail trade emphasising at the opening ceremony the difficult situation in which the trade finds itself.

However, as the first of the total of 29,100 trade visitors to the Fair entered the doors on the first day and the aisles began to fill up with buyers, spirits began to rise.

More than 70 British firms participated in the joint venture, organised by the Clothing Export Council and the British Men's Wear Guild in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board. This joint venture has, over the years, become a feature of the Men's Fashion Week and the representation this year emphasised the importance British clothing manufacturers attach to the export market.

Fifteen members made up the British Men's Wear Guild joint venture. The stands generally were well visited by German and other European and overseas buyers, confirming that high quality merchandise tends less to suffer as a result of economic highs and lows than the more vulnerable high turnover mass market merchandise. Almost all members of this group enjoy brand recognition, and have done so for many years in the Federal Republic. Particular interest was shown in suits, shirts and ties as well as fashionable knitwear, with buyers ordering for many export markets.

The much larger contingent of members of the Clothing Export Council comprised mainly manufacturers of leisure wear. Particular attention was paid by buyers to the wide range of leather wear which was exhibited in this section and firms did good business and received many inquiries. Shirts, too, were well received and this confirmed that the fashionable shirt market continues to be a good one. Fashionable knitwear was also very much in demand and good orders could be booked. The suit manufacturers, not only in this section but in the Fair, generally complained of lack of interest by buyers. Jeans continue very much to be a feature of the male wardrobe and, although buyers were choosy, British manufacturers were able to book business.

Charles Parker (left), export manager of D. Byford and Co. Ltd., talks with a German buyer on the company stand at the International Men's Fashion Week.

For the first time, members of the Overall Manufacturers Association exhibited as a group and its stand attracted the attention of many buyers. Orders were placed by buyers from countries as far apart as Australia and Norway.

Once again, the Fair lived up to its reputation of being an international meeting place for manufacturers and buyers from many countries and it is for this reason that the majority of British firms on the joint venture stands participate year after year. To add emphasis to this point, it is significant that although the number of trade visitors showed a slight decrease, trade visitors from foreign countries increased by 4 per cent.

According to German exhibitors, the firms which enjoyed most success were manufacturers of men's leisure wear and those firms able to deliver in time for the coming autumn and winter season. Indications are that a fair proportion of retailers had not yet covered their requirements for the season and that there is a definite trend towards short-term ordering. This is an important aspect and should not be overlooked by British exhibitors, especially those manufacturing fashion merchandise.

British technology out to repeat success in Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv: International Trade Fair, Technology '75: 20-27 May. Following successful British participation in the Technology event in Tel Aviv earlier this year, the British Overseas Trade Board intends once more to organise a British Pavilion at this event, subject to sufficient response from British companies.

There will also be a limited amount of outside space available. Technology '75 will cover the following sectors:

1. Machinery and equipment for the metal industry; 2. Machinery and equipment for other industries; 3. Pumps, compressors, hydraulics; 4. Tools, accessories, instruments; 5. Electrical engineering, electronics, communications; 6. Welding and soldering equipment; 7. Measuring and control apparatus; 8. Equipment and machinery for the building industry; 9. Building materials, prefabricated units; 10. Heating, air conditioning and ventilation; 11. Materials handling equipment; 12. Transportation, garage equipment and accessories; 13. Research and development, consulting and commercial services, technical literature.

Space in the British Pavilion will be available to companies at £15 per sq. m. inside and £5 per sq. m. outside. This rental will include provision by the Board of a basic shell stand and necessary display facilities inside the pavilion or an area dressed for display outside.

Further information about the exhibition can be obtained from Mrs. M. R. Todd, BOTB, Fairs and Promotions Branch, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7092; telex 886143) or from Allan Burke, General Secretary, Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, Kern House, 36 Kingsway, London WC2B 6HG (tel. 01-405 9696), An application form for the British Pavilion is obtainable from Mrs. Todd.

Gold Medals and big business earned by Britain at Leipzig

East Berlin: Three British companies were awarded Gold Medals for their participation at the Leipzig Autumn Fair which concluded last week, it is reported from the British Embassy in the German Democratic Republic (DDR).

First Secretary Commercial, Ken Davenport writes that the awards were made by the Leipzig Fair Authority to Platt International Ltd. of Accrington, which showed high-speed cotton spinning machinery; Universal Oil Products Ltd. (Bostrom Division) with its ergonomically designed tractor seat; Ames Company Division of Miles Laboratories Ltd., displaying clinical instruments.

Major orders, it is reported, were won by: GKN's Transmission Group – £600,000 contract for propeller shafts and steering joints for trucks; Morganetic International – £100,000 worth of business; Setright Registers Ltd. – £50,000; Crosfield Electronics Ltd. – £15,000; Wiggins Teape Ltd. – some £5,000.

In addition, it is understood that Churchill Instrument Co. Ltd. (which participated in the British Overseas Trade Board-British Plastics Federation joint venture display) and Barwell Ltd. sold demonstrations machines off their stands.

London: In Leipzig, the international nature of the Autumn Fair was pointed up by DDR Minister for Foreign Trade Horst Sölle at his general press conference.

During the Fair the DDR concluded an agreement with Belgium on long-term economic, industrial and technical co-operation, Minister Sölle revealed. Similar agreements had been concluded in recent years with all the Scandinavian countries, as well as with Iceland, Spain, Austria, Iraq and Australia among others, he said.

The DDR Minister also stated that agreements had been signed with European Economic Community member states, opening up opportunities for development of relations with DDR over a wide field.

Minister Sölle told the press conference that the DDR would seek to develop reciprocal trade with the Federal Republic of Germany. Indeed, Dr Detlev-Carsten Rohwedder, State Secretary in the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs, had talks with Horst Sölle during the Fair on matters of mutual interest.

According to a Japanese spokesman quoted in Leipzig, inter-Governmental talks in progress in Tokyo and East Berlin are expected to lead to the development of economic co-operation.

Coincidentally, during the run of the Leipzig Autumn Fair, an agreement was signed in Washington establishing diplomatic relations between the DDR and United States.

Some 80 British firms with a diverse range of offerings in both the capital products and consumer goods sections exhibited at the Fair this time (*as reported in detailed articles in our 29 August and 12 September issues*). They were among more than 6,000 exhibitors from 50 countries displaying their products in eight engineering groups and 24 consumer goods divisions to potential customers from 80 countries.

Britain's participation in the event, 1-8 September, was highlighted by the visit of Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, who had discussions with Minister Sölle and other Ministers and senior officials on a broad area of relations between our two nations. The first meeting of the UK-DDR Joint Commission, provided for in last December's Co-operation Agreement, will be held in London in November.

Platt International Ltd. of Accrington, one of three British firms which were awarded Gold Medals for standard of participation at the Leipzig Autumn Fair, demonstrates self-twist cotton spinning machinery. Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (left), is pictured hearing about the machine from Platt's Fred Sawyer at the exhibition in Leipzig.

Montreal's big furniture trade show finds buyers in more selective mood

'The boom days are over for the furniture industry, to be replaced by a more settled, but competitive, market. The panic buying of two years ago by retailers has disappeared and given way to a more selective, more style and quality conscious buying mood.'

This conclusion, reached by G. L. Townsend, President of the Quebec Furniture Manufacturers Association, summarises the sentiments expressed by exhibitors at the 1974 Montreal Furniture Market, which took place from 11-15 August.

This show, at which the British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club and the British Overseas Trade Board sponsored a joint venture, is physically the largest trade show in the country, covering 500,000 sq. ft. in five locations – the Concordia Hall and D Mart at the Bonaventure; the Hotel Bonaventure; the Queen Elizabeth Hotel; and the Showmart. Manufacturers exhibiting totalled 230 and buyer registrations from Canada and the United States are said to have reached 8,000.

The British joint venture, consisting of the British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club and 12 firms, occupied 7,000 sq. ft. of the Ballroom of the Hotel Bonaventure in the international section of the Furniture Market. This was our third showing in Montreal; the second in this location. Other participants in this section included representatives from France, Italy, Spain, United States and Sweden.

The 12 British firms in the joint venture showed furniture ranging from fine quality reproduction to modern contemporary lines in materials as varied as English ash, mahogany, leather, velvet and perspex. The group was well balanced between firms already known to the market such as four participants from last year's showing – Banks Heeley Plastics Ltd., Belvedere Design, Workshop Ltd., Jason and Lawrence Ltd., Jaycee Furniture Ltd. – two with some experience in Canada – Mill Brook Ltd. and Nesco International Ltd. – and complete newcomers – Clements Upholstery, H. and E. Dovaston Ltd., Grimson and Slater Ltd., the Traditional Leather Upholstery Co. Ltd. and Welsel Modern Furniture Ltd. The 'veterans' were able to renew their acqaintance with their customers while the 'newcomers' were afforded the opportunity of gathering useful market reaction to their products as well as making contact with buyers.

The trend towards selectivity and price-conscious buying was felt by all exhibitors at the show as buyers moved cautiously. Canadian retailers have extensive inventories at the present time; business transacted at the show was therefore a little less than hoped for but follow-up orders for the next six months are expected to triple the show orders.

Imports of British manufactured furniture have increased dramatically. From January to May this year, shipments to Canada totalled £1,206,000, compared with a 1973 annual total of £1,518,000. The presence of the British group in the international section has provided further evidence to buyers and importers of the excellence of quality and service offered by our manufacturers.

Potential exhibitors should note a change of dates for next year to 15-19 June.

Export Business

Neurosurgical X-ray scanner earns over £14m in exports

The EMI-Scanner, an advanced method of pinpointing and identifying brain diseases such as tumours and haemorrhages, introduced in 1972 after a three-year research programme, has now notched up its 100th order, bringing sales to over £15 million. The 100th order is also notable for marking the first sale to a West German hospital, which is likely to lead to further rapid development of that important market.

The system has been ordered by Stiftung Volkswagenwerk (a body approximately corresponding, states EMI, to the British Nuffield Foundation, providing funds for important research and scientific projects). It will be installed in a leading German neurosurgical centre, the University Clinic in Munich.

The EMI-Scanner being supplied incorporates the recently introduced high-definition picture facility. This allows pictures to be produced showing the nature of the tissue in an area of the brain only 1.5 mm. sq. It has also cut the time taken to produce results by almost half.

Over £14 million of the orders for EMI-Scanner are for export. More than 80 systems have been ordered by hospitals and clinics in North America alone. Other countries which have ordered the equipment are Australia, Switzerland, Italy and Sweden. Over 40 systems are already in clinical use, including five in the UK.

The EMI-Scanner is an X-ray system incorporating an advanced technique using a mini-computer and highly sensitive crystal detectors to capture all the information on tissue revealed as a beam is rotated around the patient's head.

By conventional X-ray methods, the major part of this information is wasted. The special scanning technique has overcome the problems caused by the fact that all the 'soft' tissue of the brain is totally enclosed by the dense bone of the skull which obscures essential detail in normal X-rays.

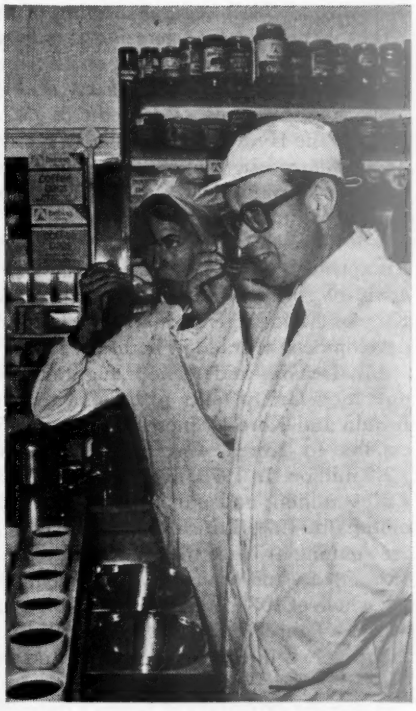
The vastly increased amount of diagnostic information on brain tissue is revealed during an examination lasting typically 15 minutes, EMI reports. It is achieved without needing to subject patients to the often painful and hazardous injections of air or radio-opaque substances required by other techniques. This has meant that otherwise healthy patients do not have to occupy scarce hospital beds. An examination can be carried out by an unaided radiographer, avoiding involving the skilled medical team necessary for other forms of investigation.

These factors and particularly the dramatic improvement it has contributed in the diagnosis of brain conditions have led to its outstanding sales success in less than 30 months since its introduction and its adoption as the principal method of initial patient screening and diagnosis by many hospitals.

Further American order for computer system

Continuing its success in the North American market with the Compaid computer system, D-A Computer Services Ltd., of Sheffield, a Davy International company, has now sold the package to Arthur G. McKee and Company, Cleveland-based chemical plant designers and contractors. The system has been purchased for use on various current projects throughout the world. It will be mounted on an IBM 360/195 computer at McDonnell Douglas Automation Company in St. Louis, Missouri, one of the bureaux recently appointed to market bureau sales of Compaid in North America.

Compaid is a software package designed for the precise control of piping materials and costs and the drawing of pipework isometrics. It covers the planning, engineering, estimating, purchasing, costing, stock control, accountancy and construction phases of a project. During the last months, D-ACS has launched a major attack on the North American market.



R. Twining and Co. Ltd. recently welcomed its Swedish agent, Toby Notander of S. J. Norman, Stockholm, to the factory and premises at Andover. Mr. Notander visits the factory annually to acquaint himself with any new development or change in the manufacture and blending of Twining products. Twining has been exporting quality teas to Sweden for the last 40 years and in 1973 accounted for 22.5 per cent of all British tea exports to Sweden, it reports. In the same year, Twining sales in Sweden increased by more than 40 per cent over 1972. The most popular Twining teas in Sweden are Earl Grey, English Breakfast and Lemon Scented Tea. Mr. Notander and his wife Anna are seen sampling some Twining tea blends.

British tubing for Australian power plant

A £150,000 export order for large diameter steel tube for Vales Point Power Station in Australia has been won by TI Chesterfield Ltd., a TI Steel Tube Division company.

The order, placed by Babcock and Wilcox (Australia), requires more than 3,500 ft. of tube with an inside diameter of 24 in. and wall thickness of 0.75 in. for the cold reheat system for two additional boiler sets for the coal-fired power station in New South Wales.

It is the first export order for cold drawn welded steel tube for power station use which TI Chesterfield has received.

The longitudinally welded tube is manufactured at the company's Chesterfield works from carbon manganese steel plate BS 1501-161 Grade 28B, cold formed to the required diameter in a 2000 ton forming press and then tack welded in a 500 ton closing press. Both the inside and outside of the join are submerged-arc welded and the finished seam is inspected ultrasonically. Subsequently, the tube is cold drawn to the correct dimensions, heat treated and again checked ultrasonically.

Trade Information

UK-Korea Economic Co-operation Group inaugurated

Speaking at the inaugural meeting of the United Kingdom/Korea Economic Co-operation Group at the Confederation of British Industry in London on 12 September, Eric Deakins (Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade) announced the signing of a credit of £17 million by Barclays Bank to the Hyundai Motor Co. of Korea. He said this would be guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department and was a welcome contribution by British finance to the automobile industry in Korea.

The Group, headed by Mr. G. C. Nichols, chairman of Rotaprint Ltd. and of the British Overseas Trade Board's advisory group for Korea, is composed of senior British and Korean businessmen whose task is to stimulate the further development of trade in both directions.

Mr. Deakins said: 'The inauguration of the Economic Co-operation Group takes place at a time when trade between Britain and Korea is increasing very rapidly. In 1968 British exports to Korea were worth £6.1 million and imports £2.7 million. In 1973, five years later, our exports were worth £21.4 million, and our imports £27 million. In the first six months of 1974 British exports to Korea, at £20.8 million, are running at twice the level achieved in the first six months of last year, and are nearly equivalent to our total exports in the whole of 1973. Imports from Korea have done even better still: the figure for the first half of 1974 is £28.4 million, more than imports in the whole of 1973 and nearly three times the level of imports in the first six months of 1973.

'With the expansion of Korea's industrial base she now has a much wider range of goods to export; and her success in expanding her sales to Britain can be attributed in part to this diversification. In the late 1960s Korea's exports to Britain consisted predominantly of textile products and clothing. These items still bulk large in the statistics: but they are coming to be balanced by increasing sales of manufactures, including scientific instruments, electronic goods and machinery of various kinds. This is a development we welcome, as being in the best interests of both countries. It is always easier to absorb rapidly growing imports from one particular source if they are spread among a variety of products.

'We would also like to see as wide a spread as possible in British exports to Korea. I understand that in Korea Britain tends to be regarded primarily as a supplier of heavier capital goods, and as a provider of finance. Of course we are both these things: we are very pleased to supply plant and equipment for the expansion of Korean industry, and we welcome the contribution which British finance and British 'know-how' is making to the development of the shipbuilding and automobile industries in Korea. I am happy to say that this very morning an agreement has been signed providing for a line of credit worth £17 million extended by Barclays Bank International to the Hyundai Motor Co., and guaranteed by ECGD.

'But heavy capital goods and finance, important as they are, are not all we have to offer. Britain is also a major exporter of consumer goods, and of the full range of machinery from the simplest to the most sophisticated product. However, Korea, with its balance of payments difficulties and a number of new

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, addresses the inaugural meeting of the United Kingdom/Korea Economic Co-operation Group at the Confederation of British Industries headquarters in London on 12 September. Also seen in the picture are (l to r): Mr. C. W. Roberts, Department of Trade; Mr. Ralph Bateman, President of the CBI, who presided at the inaugural meeting; Mr. Kyung Nok Choi, the Korean Ambassador, and Mr. G. C. Nichols, Chairman of the Group.

UK imports from Korea

Value in £'000

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 Jan.-June
Total	4,099	6,239	5,678	10,126	27,017	28,398

UK exports to Korea

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 Jan.-June
Total	12,042	11,393	22,213	25,174	21,439	20,847

industries just starting in production, does apply physical controls to certain imports. Nevertheless I believe that there are substantial opportunities for expanding British exports outside the field of heavy capital goods; and that British products, at the lighter as well as at the heavier end of the trade, can hold their own against any competition. Perhaps this is a subject to which in due course the Economic Co-operation Group could devote some attention.

'In this context I should like to say something about the position of ECGD which is willing to provide cover for Korea, both on a short term and a longer term basis. Of course, as in any market anywhere in the world, ECGD must ensure that the business satisfied its normal criteria for cover. Moreover, in the case of Korea, as indeed in the case of any country which is developing fast and relying heavily on external finance for investment, ECGD need to keep a very careful watch on the total of their liabilities in the years ahead. The Department is already substantially committed in Korea, and its ability to provide long term cover for very large projects is not inexhaustible. But what matters for British companies now pursuing business in Korea, and for those who will be doing so in the coming months, is that ECGD is on cover and ready, subject to normal considerations, to consider applications for cover both for short term and for longer term business.' The meeting was presided over by Ralph Bateman (president of the CBI) and other speakers included the Korean Ambassador, Kyung Nok Choi.

The original proposal that an economic co-operation group composed of businessmen from both countries should be established in Seoul and in London was made by Korea's Deputy Prime Minister, Tae Wan Son, during his visit to Britain in March this year. The group in Seoul, under the chairmanship of Chung Ju Yung, chairman of the Hyundai Group, and known as the Korea British Business Promotion Committee, held its inaugural meeting on 13 June. The London group membership comprises: Mr. G. C. Nichols, Rotaprint Ltd. (Chairman); Mr. Chu-Won Yoon, Counsellor, Korean Embassy; Mr. P. Goodwin, Lazard Bros.; Mr. R. Cowan, Patterson Simons and Ewart; Mr. S. H. Preston, Stone Platt Industries; Mr. G. Holdsworth, Dodwell and Co.; Mr. C. Kahng, Taesung Lumber Industrial Co.; Mr. J. Johong, Korea Trade Centre; Mr. H. Chung, Hyundai Construction Co.; Mr. Y. T. Woo, Samsung Moolsan Co.; Mr. C. H. Park, Sam Yang Navigation; Mr. T. H. Lee, Korean Exchange Bank; Mr. H. D. Kim, Sun-Kyuong Textiles; Mr. C. W. Roberts, Department of Trade; Mr. D. K. Haskell, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Mr. M. Thornton, Confederation of British Industries.

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Tractor deal stimulus to Anglo-Polish trade

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, on 13 September declared that the record £150 million Massey-Ferguson-Perkins contract to reconstruct the Polish tractor and diesel engine industries was very much in line with the British Government's policy of fostering closer trade and economic links with the countries of Eastern Europe. He also said he hoped the deal would stimulate other companies in Britain to give serious consideration to similar co-operation projects with Poland, and indeed with other East European countries.

Mr. Shore was signing an inter-Governmental Understanding in support of the contract with Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Marine Economy, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Polish Minister of the Machine Industry.

The Secretary of State spoke of the next meeting of the Anglo-Polish Joint Commission, to be held in Warsaw on 14 October, and said 'I am sure that with the extra impetus provided by the agreement on this outstanding new project, we can look forward to a particularly useful and constructive meeting in October.'

In his speech Mr. Shore said: 'This is the largest industrial project entered into with an East European country by a British company. The whole project closely reflects the objectives of the Polish and United Kingdom Governments as expressed in the 10-year Agreement for economic, industrial, scientific and technical co-operation of 1973.

'The commercial contract was signed by the parties concerned yesterday. This inter-Governmental Understanding underlines the keen interest of both Governments in the project and their desire for its successful completion.

'Britain's exports are currently breaking new records and our deficit on non-oil trade is now very much less than half of what it was at the end of 1973. Indeed, in the latest three months our non-oil deficit was virtually covered by our invisible earnings.

'Trade between the United Kingdom and Poland has been flourishing in recent years. Our own exports to Poland have increased from under £60 million in 1970 to over £111 million last year and during the first eight months of this year they have continued to rise very satisfactorily.

'Polish exports to the United Kingdom have also increased substantially over the same period. From £63 million in 1970 they rose to over £95 million in 1973 and are clearly going to surpass that figure this year. It is true that during the past year or so our exports to Poland have been increasing at a faster rate than Polish exports to this country. This is not a situation which we on our side would wish to perpetuate. As a multilateral trading nation we realise that trade must be a two-way affair.

'None of us can expect exactly to balance our trade with any given country each year, but we realise that, under your foreign trade system you do need, in the longer term, to achieve a balance in your trade with the West. It is very pleasing to me that you in Poland share our view that this sort of problem should be resolved by deliberate measures to expand trade and not by restrictive measures.'

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 3 October.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
39.01	Nylon 12 in the forms covered by Note 3(b) to Chapter 39	Polyamide 12 granules and powder (Vestamid)	31 December 1974	15119

REVISED DEFINITION

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Aluminium alloy (76.03) advertised in *Trade and Industry* on 25 July 1974 has been revised as follows:

Sheets of aluminium alloy, of a width of not less than 575 mm. and not more than 731 mm. and a thickness exceeding 0.20 mm. but not more than 0.30 mm.; containing not more than 0.6 per cent by weight of manganese as the major alloying element.

Notice to importers: imports of bananas from the Dollar Area

The basic quota for imports of fresh bananas, originating in the Dollar Area, during the 12 months from 1 October 1974 to 30 September 1975 is 4,000 tons.

Applications from importers for allocation from the 4,000 tons available for importation under the quota must be accompanied by a statement, in the form shown below, of imports in the period 1 October 1973 – 30 September 1974 of fresh bananas originating in the Dollar Area.

No guarantee can be given that it will be possible to meet requirements in full or that importers can be granted the same allocation as they have received previously. Applicants are advised not to enter into firm commitments before they have received notification of their allocation from this Department.

Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations on production of evidence of a firm contract with the overseas supplier for the amount of the licence. Any balances of allocation which are not taken up before 1 March 1975 will be available for re-allocation and may be allocated to other applicants.

Applications on form ILB/A accompanied by the statement of imports referred to in the second paragraph above should be sent to reach the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, not later than 27 September 1974. Page 1 of the form should be completed; on page 2 only the amount applied for, in tons, need be stated; on page 3 and copy, the applicant's name and address, description of goods (fresh bananas) and tariff heading ex 08.01 should be entered.

The Open General Import Licence defines the Dollar Area as Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Notice to Importers 1446 about imports of plantains from the Dollar Area still applies.

Applications for import licences for dried bananas from the Dollar Area should be made to Import Licensing Branch.

Form of statement

'I/We declare that the quantities of fresh bananas originating in Dollar Area countries, whether or not consigned direct from the country of origin, which were cleared through United Kingdom Customs by me/us acting on my/our/own behalf or by a clearing agent on my/our behalf were as stated below:

1 October 1973 – 30 September 1974
(tons)

Signed.....

Date..... Status .....
(owner, partner, company director or secretary)

Anti-dumping investigation into imports of engineers' and saw files from Australia, India, Portugal and Sweden

The Department of Trade has now completed its investigation into imports of engineers' and saw files from Australia, India, Portugal and Sweden, the initiation of which was announced on 2 November 1972.

The Department found that exports of files from Australia, India, Portugal and Sweden had taken place at dumped prices and that this dumping had caused material injury to the UK industry. But in view of increases in export prices to the UK effected by all the exporters concerned, the Department has decided to take no further action.

It is, of course, open to the British industry to re-open the case should they have evidence of renewed imports at dumped prices on a scale such as to cause or threaten material injury to the industry.

Calcutta hotel accommodation

The British Deputy High Commissioner's office in Calcutta warn British businessmen that hotel accommodation will be difficult to obtain in the Indian city during the first three weeks of February next year. The World Table Tennis Championships are due to take place in Calcutta from 5 to 17 February and all rooms have been reserved by the Bengal State Government for this period.

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Trading with the German Democratic Republic

British business men contemplating doing business with the German Democratic Republic can obtain a copy of a new memorandum entitled 'Trading with the GDR' on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 372) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Industry.

ECGD news

Poland: tractor plant

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has signed a financial guarantee for a loan of £127 million, the largest it has ever covered, for the new tractor plant in Poland (see page 589 of this issue).

The loan was arranged by Barclays Bank International Ltd. on behalf of a syndicate of eight British banks to Bank Handlowy w Warszawie. The terms of repayment are up to eight years. The signing of the Guarantee is the culmination of negotiations, which for ECGD started in September 1972.

The consortium of banks consists of Barclays Bank Ltd., the Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank, The Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams and Glyn's Bank.

South Korea: vehicle assembly plant

ECGD has guaranteed a £17 million line of credit arranged by Barclays Bank International Ltd., for the purchase of plant and machinery which will be incorporated in a new motor vehicle assembly plant being built by Hyundai Motor Co., South Korea (see page 588).

To qualify under this line of credit, for which many orders remain to be placed, a contract must have a minimum value of £50,000 and be placed by 31 December 1975. Under the terms of the loan, UK exporters will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan and 15 per cent from the buyer's own resources. The loan will be repaid over a period of seven years.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

24 September 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954)

The lots on offer include machine tools, woodworking machinery, two diesel Leyland Hippo 2,500 gallon refuellers, Scammell recovery tractor with Morris 2½ ton crane, Youngman 2-3 ton industrial trolley, Fordson diesel hydraulic shovel, hardness testing machines, Ford Delta diesel tractors, Hillman and Austin saloon cars, Ford Cortina saloon and Hillman Minx saloon cars. Photographic and electronic equipment, wrist watches, stop and pocket watches. Woollen and cotton rags, clothing, blankets, boots, carpets, mats and rugs, MT spares, tyres, copper and galvanised fire buckets, steel lockers, furniture, drawing boards, kitchen utensils, aluminium nozzles and numerous items of miscellaneous stores.

2 and 3 October 1974

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, near Nottingham, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 SGL (Tel. 0602 54272)

Mobile cranes by Coles, Jones, Neals and Ransomes Rapier, loading shovels, tractors, and dozers by Allis Chalmers, Bray, Fowler, Michigan and Vickers, agricultural tractors, factory trucks, fork lift trucks, scrapers and 4½ yd. dumpers by Aveling Barford and Muir Hill. 405 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 212 Morris Mini and Minor 1,000 saloons and travellers), 12 Rover 3.5 litre saloons, Rolls-Royce limousines (LHD), 340 Land Rovers, motor cycles. 310 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC Diamond T, Leyland and Scammell. Scammell 6 x 6 breakdown trucks, Scammell 30 ton 6 x 6 diesel tractor, 130 trailers (10 cwts.-50 tons), refuellers (800-2,500 gallons), Bedford RL 7 ton trucks. Leyland recovery trucks with 15 ton cranes, Bedford trucks with Simon Hoists and fire tenders. The majority of vehicles are offered as single lots.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Department of Trade

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Royal Fleet Auxiliary 'as lying' at HM Naval Base, Rosyth.

'WAVE CHIEF' Steel, built 1946. GRT 8322 NRT 4470. Length (BP) 465 ft. 11 in. Breadth (mld) 64 ft. Depth (mld) 35 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 5167 tons. Engine: Single screw, steam turbine, double reduction, by Metropolitan Vickers. SHP 6800.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans, and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade, Shipping Policy 1 (Sea Transport), Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND (tel. 01-222 7060, ext. 26).

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Room 43, at the above address in evelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "WAVE CHIEF" ' and must be received not later than noon on the 17 October 1974.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Sweden

Colouring agents in foodstuffs

The Swedish National Food Administration has issued draft regulations concerning the use of colouring agents in foodstuffs with effect from 1 July 1975. Under the proposed regulations the use of some colouring agents will be banned or restricted and the colouring of certain foodstuffs will no longer be permitted. British exporters may obtain copies of an unofficial translation of these draft regulations from: OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/459**

Foodstuffs

The Swedish National Food Administration has announced that with effect from 1 October 1974 the maximum permitted level of vinyl chloride present in foodstuffs shall be 0.05 mg./kg. No further information is available but any inquiry from British exporters arising from this notice may be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 458/459**

Portugal

Price control

The Portuguese authorities have published in a supplement to *Diario do Governo* No. 159, regulations governing the prices of goods or services offered on the Portuguese market. The regulations, which are contained in Decree Law 329A/74, 10 July 1974, provide for a number of systems of control to which goods or services may be subject by Order in Council. For imported goods the onus to comply with the regulations rests with the importer. British exporters may wish to acquaint themselves with the controls however and for this purpose an unofficial translation of the Decree Law is available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

At the invitation of the British Overseas Trade Board, two executives of the Auckland Hospital Board, New Zealand, visited this country recently to inspect the latest building developments and designs in British hospitals and to see the hospital equipment which British manufacturers have to offer. During their stay they toured a number of famous hospitals including the University College and St. Thomas's hospitals in London and the National Spinal Injuries Centre at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital; they also visited regional health centres and a number of factories. The two executives are shown here with Mr. D. P. Dick (centre), Director of the BOTB's Special Export Services Branch, at a reception held in their honour at the Churchill Hotel, London are Mr. H. H. Buswell (left), Chief Executive of the hospital board, and Mr. R. W. Lockie, the hospital board's Executive Manager of Works.

Shipping surcharge

Article 4 of the Preliminary Instructions to the Portuguese Tariff provides, with certain exceptions, for a surcharge of 7 per cent of the import duty to be levied on goods which are transported in ships or aircraft not entitled to the treatment accorded to Portuguese ships and aircraft (ie 'National treatment'). Great Britain is included on the list of countries currently enjoying national treatment in Portugal but cases have occurerd where the surcharge has been levied on British goods carried in ships of other nations. British exporters are strongly advised to check the position before shipping goods in foreign flag vessels. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Spain

Milk: import duty suspended

Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, 11 July 1974, of the suspension of import duty on fresh milk, tariff heading 04.01 and milk in powder, tariff heading 04.02.A.1.a. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 5 September 1974, announced the extension of the suspension until 23 October 1974. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Yugoslavia

Specific equipment: import duty reductions

The Yugoslav *Official Gazette* No. 39/1974, contains Decisions reducing to 5 per cent, the import duty on specific equipment used in certain industries or in the manufacture of certain products.

BN tariff headings affected are:

Hydrogen peroxide – 84.01/4, 84.02/4, 84.10/3, 84.10/5, 84.11/2, 84.11/5, 84.13/1a, 84.14/4c, 84.17/1d, 84.17/1j, 84.18/2b, 84.61/1, 85.01/1a-2dd, 85.19/5, 90.24, 90.25, 90.28;

Bauxite mines and anodes for aluminium electrolysis – 84.14/4c;* This heading has been expanded to include vertical furnaces used in the continuous baking of limestone, on crude oil, with continuous maintenance of carbon dioxide at 3 per cent to 6 per cent, capacity 80 tons per day.

Farming – 73.23/2, 76.10/3;*

Polyamide fibres – 84.12/2 and 3, 84.36/1, and 2c, 7c, 8c, 9 second line, 2e, 84.40/1e, 85.01/1b-2, 85.02/4, 85.19/5 and 90.28;*

Woodworking industry – 84.47/10 and 11;*

Cement – 40.11/1g and 2g, 84.23/2a and 3.*

* Applicable to imports effected during 1974 and 1975 only.

EDB ext. 288/466/467

Iran

Compulsory standards

The attention of British exporters is drawn to a number of standards issued by the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran. These are:

ISIRI 21 Matches
ISIRI 145 Domestic pressure cookers
ISIRI 420 Domestic hot plates
ISIRI 462 Switches for domestic and similar purposes
ISIRI 473 LP gas cylinders
ISIRI 565 Method of test for greases
ISIRI 586 Brake lining
ISIRI 607 Polyvinyl chloride insulated cables and flexible cords
ISIRI 635 Specification for plug and socket outlets for domestic and similar purposes
ISIRI 869 Dry powder portable fire extinguishers

It should be noted that when a national standard is fixed and enforced for local products, and this is publicly announced by the Iranian Ministry of Economy, the import of similar foreign products with a quality lower than the national standard, as decided by the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran, is not authorised.

Copies of these standards are available for reference at the British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). Advice, together with details of the developing arrangements in respect of certification, can be obtained from Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HP2 4SQ (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424). **EDB ext. 420/475**

Machinery and equipments, parts and accessories

The Iranian authorities have issued the following lists showing the related tariff items of machinery and equipments, parts and accessories, the import of which do or do not require the prior approval of the Ministry of Economy.

LIST 1. *Items requiring prior approval*

NOTE: Where * is shown, it means the import of parts and accessories only relating to the tariff numbers shown do NOT require prior approval.

Tariff No.	
84.01	All equipments*
84.06 A	All engines*
84.06 B1, B2	All equipments, including body of the said motors*
84.10 A, 84.10 C3	All equipments, including parts and accessories
84.11 B	Gas compressors*
84.12 C	All equipments*
84.14	All equipments, including parts and accessories, but note exception in List 2
84.15 A1, A2	All refrigeratiors*
84.15 A4	All equipments *
84.15 A6, A7	All equipments*
84.15 A7	All equipments, but note exception in List 2
84.15 C	Domestic electric refrigerators*
84.16	All equipments*
84.17 A	All equipments*
84.18 A	Cream separators, but note exception in List 2
84.18 B3	Oil purifier equipment*
84.18 B5	Centrifuges, but note exception in List 2
84.18 B6, 84.19 A	All equipments, but note exceptions in List 2
84.19 B	All equipments*
84.22 A	All equipments*
84.22 C	Cranes, including parts and accessories
84.22 D	All equipments, including all parts and accessories of elevators
84.23 C	All equipments*
84.25 A	Harvesting machinery (Agricultural disc) but note other equipment in List 2
84.26 B, 84.27, 84.28 A	All equipments*
84.29 A	All mills with a capacity from 200 kgm/hr or more*, but note exception in List 2
84.29 B	All equipments*
84.30	All equipments including parts and accessories
84.31	All equipments*
84.32	All equipments*, but note exception in List 2
84.33	All equipments*
84.35 A	All printing equipments*
84.36, 84.37	All equipments, including parts and accessories
84.38 B	All equipments including parts and accessories
84.39	All equipments including parts and accessories, but see List 2
80.40 A1 B	All equipments*
84.40 A2	All equipments including parts and accessories
84.41 A B & E	All equipments including parts and accessories, but note exception in List 2
84.42, 84.43	All equipments, but note exception in List 2
84.44	All equipments including parts and accessories, but note exception in List 2
84.45, 46, 47	All equipments*
84.50 A	All equipments, but note exception in List 2
84.56	All equipments*
84.57	All equipments including parts and accessories, but note exception in List 2
84.59 A	All equipments*
84.59 B, 84.60	All equipments including parts and accessories
84.62	All equipments*
84.65	Parts and accessories relating to this item number, but note exception in List 2
85.01	Electrometers; transformers under 2,000 KVA and parts, but note this item no. in List 2
85.04	All goods including parts and accessories
85.06	Fans and all goods relating to this item no. but note exception in List 2
85.11	Electric furnaces from 20 KW up and other equipments valued more than Rials 150,000, including parts and accessories: but note exception in List 2
85.13 B	All equipments including parts and accessories
85.15 A & B, 85.19	All equipments*
85.20	Lamps and tubes for electric lighting, but see also List 2
85.21	Picture tubes for TV, but see also List 2
85.26	All equipments

LIST 2. *Items NOT requiring prior approval (pending further notice)*

Tariff No.	
84.02, 03, 04	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.05, 07	All equipments, after obtaining permit from Ministry of Water and Power. Parts and accessories not subject to prior approval
84.08, 84.11C, 09, 11D, 10B, 12A, 10C, 12B, C2, 13A, 11A, 13B	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.14	Testing furnaces up to Rials 60,000 max. per each unit; spare parts up to Rials 20,000
84.15 A3	All electric refrigerators special to the Blood Bank at the Ministry of Health's discretion. All parts and accessories under this item
84.15 B, 17 B	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.15 A7	Ice-making equipments up to 50 kilos per hour; all parts and accessories relating to this tariff
84.18 A	Creamer equipments up to 3 hp: all parts and accessories
84.18 B1	Household water filters; all parts and accessories under this item
84.18 B2	Filtering equipments for non-domestic use; all parts and accessories under this item
84.18 B4	Special filters for combustion engines: all parts and accessories under this item
84.18 B5	Centrifuges up to Rials 70,000 per unit; all parts and accessories under this item
85.18 B6	Up to Rials 50,000 for each unit; all parts and accessories under this item
84.19 A	Only dish-washing machines for kitchenware; all parts and accessories under this item
84.20	All authorised equipments and parts and accessories
84.21	All equipments and parts and accessories
84.22 B, 94.23 A	All equipments and parts and accessories
84.23 B	Deep well digging equipment; all parts and accessories under this item
84.24, 84.25 B	All equipments and parts and accessories
84.25 C	Lawn mowers; parts and accessories under this item
84.25 D, 84.26 A, 84.28 B	All equipments and parts and accessories
84.29 A	All mills of capacity under 200 kgm/hr; all parts and accessories under this item
84.32	Machinery and equipments up to 10 kilo/hr capacity; all parts and accessories under this item
84.34, 84.35 B	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.38 A	Needles
84.39	Equipments valued less than Rials 60,000 each; spare parts Rials 20,000
84.40 A1 A	Laundering and dry cleaning machinery
84.40 B	Household washing machines; all parts and accessories
84.41 A, B & E	Machinery and equipments valued less than Rials 20,000; spare parts up to Rials 10,000
84.41 C & D	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.42	Machinery for making articles from skin and hide, valued less than Rials 50,000; all parts and accessories under this item
84.43	Moulds for making ingots; all parts and accessories under this item
84.44	Machinery valued under Rials 60,000; spare parts up to Rials 20,000
84.48, 84.49	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.50 A	Machinery valued under Rials 60,000 each; spare parts up to Rials 20,000
84.50 B, 84.51	All equipments, parts and accessories

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Tariff No.	
84.52	All machineries and equipments under this item, except franking machines after obtaining permit from the PTT Ministry and Finance Ministry; all parts and accessories under this item
84.53 84.54	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.55	All parts under this item except detached parts and accessories for franking machines, after obtaining permit from PTT Ministry and Finance Ministry
84.57	Machineries and equipments valued under Rials 60,000; spare parts up to Rials 20,000
84.58 84.61 84.63 84.64	All equipments, parts and accessories
84.65	Parts and accessories under this item of value less than Rials 100,000
85.01	Other machineries, equipments, parts and accessories under this item
85.02 85.03 85.05	All equipments, parts and accessories under these items
85.06	Except fans, all remaining items whose value is under Rials 60,000; spare parts up to Rials 20,000
85.07 08 09 10 A 10 B	All equipments, parts and accessories under these items
85.11	Furnaces of 20 KW or less; other equipments, parts and accessories under this item
85.12 13 A & C 14 16 17 18	All equipments, parts and accessories
85.20 21	Other goods and all parts and accessories under these items
85.22 23 24 25 27 28	All goods and equipments, parts and accessories under these items

EDB ext. 420/475

Import regulations: commercial benefit tax

The Iranian authorities have announced a number of changes in Commercial Benefit Tax. The items affected are as follows:

Tariff No.	Commodity	C.B.T.
09.01 (a)1	Coffee, raw	Exempt
09.01 (a)2	Coffee, roasted, unground	70 Rials per kg.
32.08	Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours	Exempt
39.03 B3	Unprinted (rtm) cellophane paper and foils	Exempt
41.02 A	Calf leather	100 Rials per kg.
44.13 A1	Wood for building floors	Exempt
44.13 B1	Wood for building floors	Exempt
44.18	Reconstructed wood . . .	Exempt
48.07 A	Printing and writing paper	Exempt
48.13	Carbon and other copying paper	Exempt
53.02	Other animal hair not combed	Exempt
53.05 A	Sheep's or lamb's wool or other animal hair carded or combed	Exempt
60.03	Stockings . . .	400 Rials per kg.
70.04 B	Unworked cast or rolled glass . . . other	10 Rials ker kg.
70.10	Bottles for alcoholic drinks	Exempt
73.10 A	1 – ¼ mm. or less	Rials 1.50 per kg.
	2 – 5 mm. to 10 mm.	Rials 1 per kg.
	3 – above 10 mm.	Rials 1 per kg.
73.10 B	Others:	
	1 – Round bars	Rials 1 per kg.
	2 – Hollow mining drilling bars	Rials 2.50 per kg.
	3 – Unspecified	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 A2a	Iron and steel beams	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 A2b	Channels	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 A2c	Tees	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 A2d	Angles	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 A2e	Unspecified	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 B1	Angles	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 B2	Channels	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 B3	Tees	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.11 B4	Unspecified	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.12 A	Less than 250 mm. in width	Rials 1 per kg.
73.12 B	251 mm. – 500 mm. in width	Rials 1 per kg.
73.13 A1	Sheets and plates of iron and steel unworked, unpolished more than 4.75 mm. in thickness	Exempt
73.13 A2	As above but zinc coated or lead coated	Exempt
73.13 A3	Covered or plated with other metals	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.13 A4	Enamelled, varnished, lacquered, printed etc. . .	Rials 1 per kg.
73.13 A5	Others	Exempt
73.13 B1	3 mm. or more but not more than 4.75 mm. in thickness unworked, unpolished	Exempt
73.13 B2	Zinc coated or lead coated	Exempt
73.13 B3	Covered or plated with other metals	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.13 B4	Enamelled, varnished, lacquered, printed etc. . . .	Rials 1 per kg.
73.13 B5	Others	Exempt
73.13 C	Less than 3 mm. in thickness, not plated, coated or clad	Exempt
73.13 E2	Covered or plated with other metals	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.13 E3	Enamelled, varnished, lacquered printed etc. . . .	Rials 1 per kg.
73.13 E4	Others	Exempt
73.14 A	Iron or steel wire, whether or not coated but not insulated 5 mm. and less	Rials 1.50 per kg.
73.14 B	More than 5 mm. to 10 mm.	Rials 1 per kg.
73.15 G	Wire rod of high carbon steel	Exempt
73.15 H	Wire rod of alloy steel	Exempt
73.15 I1	Hollow	Exempt
73.15 K1	Sheet piling	Exempt
73.15 L1	Sheet piling	Exempt
73.15 O	Sheets and plates, more than 4.75 mm. in thickness and universal plates of high carbon steel	Exempt
73.15 P	As above but of alloy steel	Exempt
73.15 Q	Sheets and plates 3 mm. or more but not more than 4.75 mm. in thickness of high carbon steel	Exempt
73.15 R	Sheets and plates 3 mm. or more but not more than 4.75 mm. in thickness of alloy steel	Exempt
73.15 S	Sheets and plates, less than 3 mm. in thickness not plated, coated or clad of high carbon steel	Exempt
73.15 T	As above but of alloy steel	Exempt
73.15 U	Sheets and plates less than 3 mm. in thickness plated, coated or clad of high carbon steel	Exempt
73.15 V	As above but of high alloy steel	Exempt
73.15 W	Woof and strip of high carbon steel	Exempt
73.15 X	Woof and strip of alloy steel	Exempt
73.15 Y	Wire of high carbon steel	Exempt
73.15 Z	Wire of alloy steel	Exempt

EDB ext. 420/475

Zaire

Pharmaceutical, medical and optical products

A recently published Arreté gave details of the importation, distribution and retail margins on the above products in Zaire. Details are available. **EDB ext. 472/462/471/473**

Niger

Gold importation

According to law no. 74-26 of 6 April 1974, all imports of gold, including platinum plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured (tariff heading 71-07), goldsmiths' and jewellers sweepings, residues, lemels, and other waste and scrap, of gold (tariff heading 71-11A) are exempted from fiscal duty, customs tax and statistical importation tax. **EDB ext. 472/462/471/473**

South Africa

Customs tariff application

Customs Tariff Application List No. 640, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 13 September 1974 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

(1) yarn of woollen and man-made fibres

(2) woven fabrics of man-made fibres

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade

Further Information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 5274.

Foodstuffs, cosmetics and disinfectants: labelling requirements

Government Gazette No. 4370 of 30 August 1974 carries details of the proposed amendments to the labelling regulations under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act 1972. Representations regarding these proposals should be made, before 30 November, to the Secretary for Health, Private Bag X 88, Pretoria. **CRE ext. 5274**

Splitting of bill of lading consignments

In order to streamline handling methods and to make maximum use of existing shed facilities, the Railway Administration, with effect from 1 November 1974, will no longer accept more than one landing, delivery and forwarding order for a single bill of lading consignment, except when the total mass reflected on each order amounts to not less than 20,000 kg., or when the requirements of the Department of Customs and Excise necessitate the submission or more than one order.

Thus, orders will no longer be accepted for the conveyance of a portion of a bill of lading consignment by passenger or goods train. The full bill will be required to be ordered for delivery by the same mode of transport. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Tariff changes

The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazettes*, 16 and 23 August 1974:

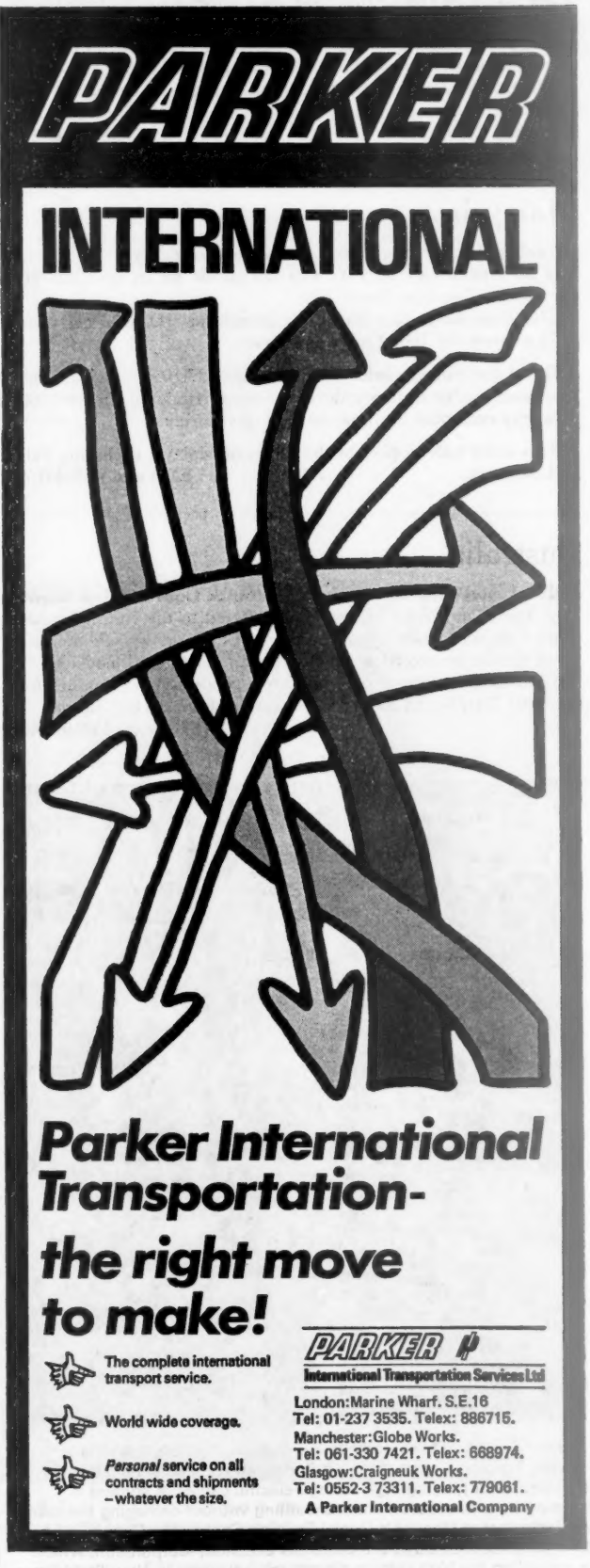
R1389	BN 39.02: Subheading No. 39.02.10.23 is redrafted.
R1390	BN 84.40: Specific provision is made for hand operated tumbler laundry washing machines and the duty thereon is reduced from 3,200 c. each to 25%.
R1391	BN 85.25: The rate of duty on certain insulators which are classifiable under this tariff heading are amended.
R1392	BN 87.06: Specific provision is made for disc-brake pads and the duty thereon is increased from 20% to 30% or 85 c. each less 70% of the fob price.
R1457	BN 29.35: Specific provision is made for furazolidone and the rate of duty thereon is increased from 10% to 20%.
R1458	BN 40.11: The duty on certain rubber tyres and tubes is amended.
R1459	BN 82.02: Specific provision is made for circular saw blades and the rate of duty on those tipped with tungsten carbide and of a diameter not exceeding 600 mm. is increased from free to 25%.
R1460	BN 83.02: Specific provision is made for window opening mechanisms for motor vehicles and the duty on cable operated types is increased from 20% to 25%.
ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES	
R1461	BN 40.11: The provision for an ordinary anti-dumping duty on rubber tyres, tyre cases, inner tubes and tyre flaps is withdrawn.
INDUSTRIAL REBATES	
R1393	BN 29.04: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on isobutyl alcohol, for the manufacture of alkyldithiophosphates and dicresyldithiophosphoric acid.
R1394	BN 85.25: The provision for a rebate of duty on insulators for the manufacture of stoves and hot-plates is withdrawn.
R1462	BN 29.00: The provision for a rebate of duty on furazolidone for the manufacture of stock remedies is withdrawn.
R1463	BN 83.02: The extent of rebate on cable operated window opening mechanisms in unit packs of motor vehicles is amended with the effect that such window opening mechanisms will be liable to a duty of 25%.
GENERAL REBATES	
R1395	BN Nos. 48.01 and 48.07: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on certain paper and paperboard, with a basis mass exceeding 250 g./m.², in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit.
R1464	BN 73.32: Provision is made for a temporary rebate of duty on ungalvanised coach screws (lag screws) of iron or steel.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Madagascar

Importation of alcoholic beverages

According to a recently published decree (arreté no. 2529) the importation of alcoholic beverages is restricted to the 'Régie Malagasy des Monoples Fiscaux (RMMF)'. This is the only body now authorised to import these products. The RMMF will not import for its own account, but will act as an intermediary between the Malagasy wholesalers and the foreign suppliers. **EDB ext. 472/462/471/473**



Sri Lanka

Amendment to Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1974
Trade and Industry of 25 July 1974, gave information that Sri Lanka's National State Assembly had passed a law which required all companies in Sri Lanka, except those otherwise exempted, to be locally incorporated by the appointed date of 1 September 1974.

The *Official Gazette* of Sri Lanka has now given notification of the Sri Lankan Government's decision to extend the appointed date to 1 January 1975. **CRE ext. 5278**

Malaysia

Diesel fuel: customs duties surtax exemptions
The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published an amendment to the Surtax (Imports) Order 1968.

The Customs Duties (Surtax) (Exemption) (Diesel Fuel) Order 1974 amends the 1968 Order as follows:

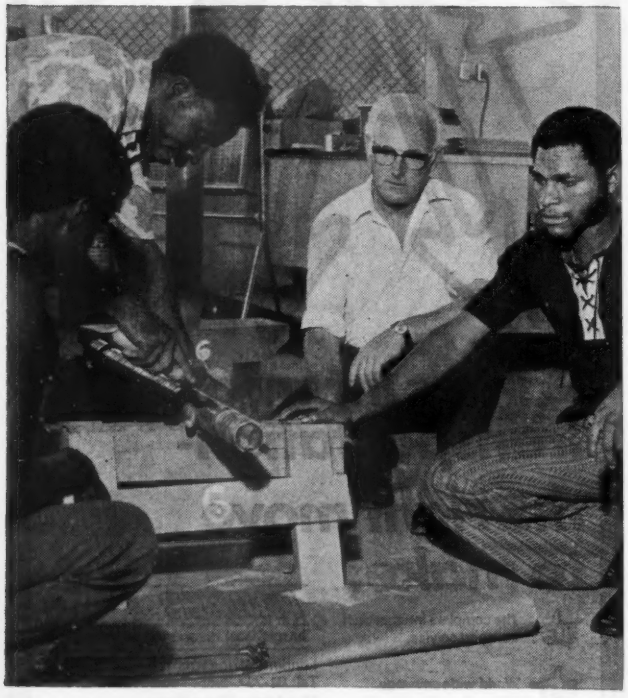
> Diesel fuel falling under BTN Headings 27.10.410 and 27.10.490 and subject to surtax under the Surtax (Imports) Order 1968 is hereby exempted from payment of such surtax.

This order only applies to the States of Malaya, excluding Sabah and Sarawak. **EDB ext. 469/401/468**

Australia

Animal foods etc: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry
The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of: Animal foods etc.

Tariff details of the above-mentioned goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch **(EDB ext. 468/469/401)**



Stanley Cooper, whose home is in Fulwood, Preston, seen in the Nassau Training Centre teaching Bahamian engineers the latest techniques for jointing high voltage electric cables. A student is learning how to cut aluminium sheathing without damaging the cable. An instructor at Norweb's Daniel Training Centre, Mr. Cooper is on loan for three months to the Bahamas Electricity Corporation, which is extending the high voltage transmission systems in New Providence and Grand Bahama to provide power for the developing industries in the islands.

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should so advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by AIR MAIL. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearings, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (Tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1262/74 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Revocation of dumping duties
The dumping duty has been discontinued, from 31 July 1974 on acetone, and from 8 August 1974 on shot and grit of chilled cast iron. Ref. CRE 36493 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

By-law
The Minister of State for Customs and Excise has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report, the question whether, the following items should be prescribed by a by-law:

> heat transfer printing paper (tariff item 49.08)
>
> almonds (tariff items 08.05.2 and 20.06.21)
>
> 1100 decitex raw continuous filament polyester yarn for use in the manufacture of automotive seat belt webbing (tariff item 51.01.9)
>
> tomatoes (tariff item 20.02.6)
>
> tomato paste, pulp or puree (tariff item 20.02.1)

and the following items should continue to be prescribed by a by-law:

> olive oil (tariff item 15.07.2)
>
> Stress relieved strand wire cable of a kind used in pre-stressed concrete (tariff item 73.25)
>
> Polyester enamel insulated annealed copper strip, max. thermal rating 180°C
>
> Vinyl acetal base enamel insulated annealed copper strip, max thermal rating 120°C.

Tariff details of the above-mentioned goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch.

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should so advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by AIR MAIL. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the hearings, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates or a change in rate.

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Industries Assistance Commission reports
The Industries Assistance Commission have completed their inquiries into gas, steam and water fittings, industrial tractors, and food processing machines. At present only brief details are available but full details will be published as soon as possible. Ref. CRE 1771/71, 2148/72, 1768/71 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

New Zealand

Heavy motor vehicle regulations, 1974
Exporters attention is drawn to the new Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations, 1974, which came into force on 5 September 1974. Loan copies are available from OTAR Section, Export Data Branch.
EDB ext. 401/468/469

United States

Flammability of plastics

The Federal Trade Commission has issued proposals for a rule concerning the fire hazards associated with the marketing and use of plastic products.

Comments are invited and should be made by 11 October. A public hearing will be held on 9 December; requests to testify should be made by 2 December. Details are available. **CRE ext. 5397**

Jamaica

Import duty changes

The Jamaican authorities by Resolution No. 332 of 1 August 1974, have changed the Customs Tariff on a wide range of items. The items affected come under the following BTN Tariff Headings: 02.01, 02.02, 02.04, 03.01, 03.03, 08.05, 22.09, 27.14, 30.04, 31.02, 33.02, 33.03, 33.05, 38.19, 42.02, 44.16, 44.19, 44,23, 44.27, 50.04, 50.05, 50.06, 63.02, 67.03, 71.09, 71.10, 71.11, 71.12, 71.15, 73.37, 76.08, 84.58, 85.13, 85.14, 85.19. **EDB ext. 7312/456/457**

Surinam

Investment legislation revised

The Surinam Government has recently revised its Investment Ordinance, which now provides for additional facilities in specific cases, eg for companies engaged in assembly work. A copy of the revised law in English is available on loan from Market and Statistics Intelligence Library, Export House. **CRE ext. 3572**

Chile

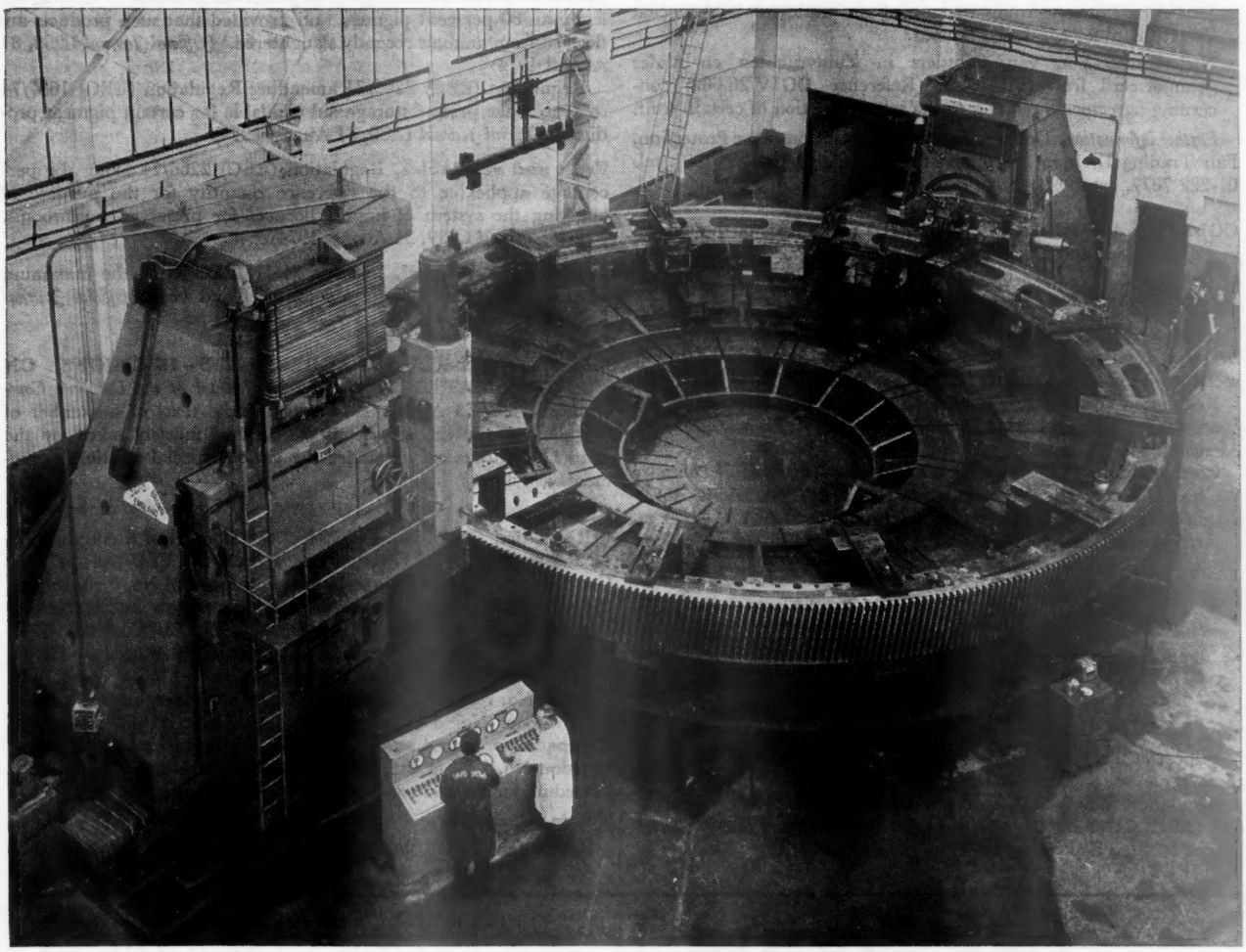
Exchange rates

The changes in exchange rates announced by the Chilean Central Bank to take effect from 3 September 1974, are as follows:

a The 'Bank' rate raised from 930 escudos to 990 escudos per US dollar

b The 'Brokers' rate raised from 990 escudos to 1,050 escudos per US dollar.

The exchange rate covering the conversion of export earnings from unprocessed copper continues (from 6 August) at 860 escudos per US dollar. **CRE ext. 5289**



One of the giant 252 tonne hobbing machines for the production of finished girth gear rings up to 40 feet in diameter at the Huddersfield factory of David Brown Gear Industries Ltd. The company has produced gears up to 38 feet in diameter, which are successfully operating in copper ore cascading mines in North America, but will surpass this with an order for gears up to 39 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The gears will be cast in segments at the company's Sheffield foundry: the estimated cast weight of a full wheel is 88 tonnes, with a predicted finished weight of 68 tonnes. In addition to the order for North America, the company is producing gears for a grinding mill for an iron and steel complex in Mexico and for a vast new copper-ore extraction facility in Peru.

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other Member States' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L237, of 29 August 1974, contains the text of three Commission Decisions relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome:

Groupement des Fabricants de Papiers peints de Belgique. (Reference DG1V/426) relating to agreements for the production and distribution of wallpaper.

Van Olffen VB of Hattem: Cinoco SA of Brussels. (Reference DGIV28.373) concerning the use of the trade mark 'Advocaat Zwarte Kip' for egg-based liqueur.

Nederlandse Bon van Grossiers in Zuidvruchten en ander geimporteerd fruit (FRUBO). (Reference DGIV/26.602) concerning agreements relating to the sale by auction of certain fruit.

Further information: Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5092).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Cereals and rice. Decision 74/436/EEC authorising the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany to apply special intervention measures for common wheat. (*Official Journal* L238, 30 August 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 2267/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1981/74 concerning the export levy on starches. (*Official Journal* L239, 31 August 1974)

Corrigendum: The *Official Journal* L233, 24 August 1974 contains the text of a correction to Regulation (EEC) 2012/74 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) 1132/74 as regards production refunds on starches (published in *Official Journal* L209, 31 July 1974) as follows:

Page 47, Article 4 paragraph 2:

instead of '2. The amount of the security shall be equal to 5 per cent of the production refund requested.'

read '2. The amount of the security shall be equal to 105 per cent of the production refund requested.'

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 2263/74 introducing, in respect of the 1974/75 milk year, private storage aid for pecorino romano cheese. (*Official Journal* L239, 31 August 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 2273/74 amending Regulations (EEC) 1259/72 and (EEC) 71/73 on the sale of butter from public stocks. (*Official Journal* L240, 3 September 1974)

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Corrigendum: The *Official Journal* L240, 3 September 1974 contains the text of a correction to Regulation (EEC) 2188/74 concerning the application of the lowest rate of refund on exports of milk products (published in the *Official Journal* L231, 22 August 1974) as follows:

Page 11, Article 1, paragraph 2:

instead of '. . . the last subparagraph of Article 2(4) . . .'

read '. . . of Article 3 (1) . . .'

Pigmeat. Regulation (EEC) 2264/74 amending Article 2(2) of Regulation (EEC) 289/71 as regards the detailed rules for granting private storage aid for certain types of preserved pigmeat by replacing it with the following: '2. Private storage aid may be granted only for products held in cold storage or as preserved products containing not less than 80 per cent pigmeat and provided that such products are derived from animals recently slaughtered.' (*Official Journal* L239, 31 August 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 2265/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1637/74 so as to make private storage aid available for certain pigmeat products. (*Official Journal* L239, 31 August 1974)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 2266/74 fixing the percentage applicable to the reference quantity for the purpose of applying the system of import licences for preserved mushrooms. (*Official Journal* L239, 31 August 1974)

Cattle, beef and veal. Decision 74/447/EEC fixing the maximum amount for private storage aid for beef and veal. (*Official Journal* L243, 5 September 1974)

SPECIAL RELATIONS AGREEMENTS – DECISIONS ON CUSTOMS MATTERS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L224, 13 August 1974 contains the texts of a number of Regulations applying Decisions on customs matters taken by the Joint Committees set up under the various special relations agreements as follows:

EEC/Austria

Regulation (EEC) No. 2126/74 of the Council of 6 August 1974 on the application of Decision No. 1/74 of the EEC-Austria Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and Decision No. 2/74 of the EEC-Austria Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

Decision No. 1/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Decision No. 2/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

EEC/Portugal

Regulation (EEC) No. 2127/74 of the Council of 6 August 1974

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on the application of Decision No. 1/74 of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and Decision No. 2/74 of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.
Decision No. 1/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.
Decision No. 2/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

EEC/Sweden

Regulation (EEC) No. 2128/74 of the Council of 6 August 1974 on the application of Decision No. 1/74 of the EEC-Sweden Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and Decision No. 2/74 of the EEC-Sweden Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.
Decision No. 1/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.
Decision No. 2/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

EEC/Switzerland

Regulation (EEC) No. 2129/74 of the Council of 6 August 1974 on the application of Decision No. 1/74 of the EEC-Switzerland Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and Decision No. 2/74 of the EEC-Switzerland Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.
Decision No. 1/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.
Decision No. 2/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

EEC/Iceland

Regulation (EEC) No. 2130/74 of the Council of 6 August 1974 on the application of Decision No. 1/74 of the EEC-Iceland Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and Decision No. 2/74 of the EEC-Iceland Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.
Decision No. 1/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.
Decision No. 2/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

EEC/Norway

Regulation (EEC) No. 2131/74 of the Council of 6 August 1974 on the application of Decision No. 1/74 of the EEC-Norway Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and Decision No. 2/74 of the EEC-Norway Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.
Decision No. 1/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.
Decision No. 2/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

EEC/Finland

Regulation (EEC) No. 2132/74 of the Council of 6 August 1974 on the application of Decision No. 8/74 of the EEC-Finland Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation and Decision No. 9/74 of the EEC-Finland Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.
Decision No. 8/74 of the Joint Committee supplementing and amending Protcol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.
Decision No. 9/74 of the Joint Committee establishing a simplified procedure for the issue of EUR.1 movement certificates.

Further information: Department of Trade, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5713/5750 (Origin rules); HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 (Documentation).

Services to exporters

The following Government offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
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Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
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Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

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Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	95	92	416		42	33	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	94	102	−7	−126	52	−4	1,093	285	808
1972	104	109	102	85	115	−394	−205	48	3	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	107	90	121	627	374	32	242	−1,210	−2,375	1,165
1971 4th qtr.	102	105	101	90	103	—	−37	3	17	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	107	−131	−62	17	−16	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	102	84	115	−100	−106	1	38	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	115	−83	−42	6	−13	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	102	83	123	−80	7	24	−6	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	109	115	109	89	126	242	146	11	32	−184	−351	167
2nd qtr.	109	113	102	86	112	188	61	−9	163	−195	−399	204
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	102	68	6	22	−274	−606	332
4th qtr.	109	114	108	94	124	95	99	24	25	−557	−1,019	462
1974 1st qtr.	106	112	109	98	111	−265	−100	8	−73	−985	−1,286	301
2nd qtr.				97	106		98	50	17	−1,051	−1,361	310
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.7	+0.1	+2.6	+5.3	−11.5							
on a year earlier	N/C	+3.0	+2.6	+11.5	−9.2							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults		Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count		monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972					Series in	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands		£ million	
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186		658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129		733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145		761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304		953	1,151
1972 3rd qtr.	103.0	102.4	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147		684	779
4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179		871	940
1973 1st qtr.	110.4	110.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228		878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.4	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289		931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.3	110.9	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334		995	1,197
4th qtr.	109.2	110.3	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364		1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.0	105.3	110.1	103	101.4†	12.9	214.3	138.4	124.9	543	2.4	285		1,124	1,558
2nd qtr.			107.1	104	107.5	15.8	215.8	148.9	130.8	552	2.4	309		1,283	1,737
1973 July	110.4	110.7	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.3	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324		961	1,145
Aug.	109.7	110.4	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.5	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330		980	1,206
Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.7	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349		1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.3	112.0	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.7	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363		982	1,385
Nov.	110.1	111.8	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	166.0	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368		1,022	1,304
Dec.	106 3	107.1	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	176.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362		1,019	1,354
1974 Jan.	100.0	100.8	109.5	93	191.8	12.0		134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304		1,012	1,396
Feb.	102.9	106.8	110.3	109	101.7†	13.2	215.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278		1,153	1,599
Mar.	106.1	108.3	110.4	106	102.6	13.5	217.0	142.2	126.4	545	2.4	274		1,208	1,680
Apr.	108.4	109.9	107.9	96	106.1	15.2	217.4	146.3	127.0	546	2.4	297		1,250	1,661
May	108.7	108.7	105.4	105	107.6	15.9	216.0	148.9	130.8	548	2.4	314		1,266	1,745
June	108.7	109.4	108.1	111	108.7	16.5	213.9	151.1 p	135.4	561	2.5	317		1,325	1,802
July			109.5	105	109.7	17.1	214.6	153.5	137.3	582	2.6	317		1,328	1,805
Aug.			112 p	103			218.2	155.5		606 p	2.7	298 p		1,379 p	1,698
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+5.5	+3.8	+1.8	+2.9	+5.1		−0.6	+5.1	+5.5	+6.6		+5.5		+8.0	+4.3
on a year earlier	−0.7	−0.1	−0.6	−23.1	+16.6		−48.6	+25.0	+15.6	+0.7		−2.6		+40.0	+53.8

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Metal-working machine tools

Sales and orders in May and analysis by broad groups in 1973

This article presents in Table 1 provisional monthly statistics of manufacturers' sales and orders of metal-working machine tools up to May of this year and, in Table 2, a breakdown by major groups up to the fourth quarter of 1973.

These monthly statistics will be published shortly in Business Monitor PM 332 and the results of the quarterly inquiry in Business Monitor PQ 332. The monthly statistics up to and including December of last year have been adjusted to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly information now available.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Summary

The latest monthly statistics continue to reflect a strong inflow of new orders for machine tools for home and export markets. Total values of orders-on-hand have continued to increase substantially and have also expanded markedly in real terms. After holding up well during the three-day week earlier this year, sales fell a little in April in the aftermath of the emergency, partly for seasonal reasons, but recovered in May.

The analysis of quarterly statistics by broad groups of machine tools shows that the value of sales of numerically controlled machines increased by 25 per cent last year, while net new orders for the larger groups of non-numerically controlled cutting and forming machines rose sharply, by about two-thirds.

Recent trends for machine tools

Monthly statistics are now available up to May 1974 and cover the immediate post-three-day week period. These figures, which include some revision to the earlier data, show that sales during the first quarter of the year were well maintained and only slightly lower than their level before the power emergency. To some extent this was achieved by concentrating production on machines and products close to completion and reducing stocks of finished goods and work in progress. Sales declined further in April, partly owing to the Easter holiday and possibly reflecting resumption of normal production schedules, including work on new contracts which will be reflected in future completions. Sales in May, however, increased again to the

TABLE 1 Metal-working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966	164.0	118.9	45.1	110.7	78.0	32.7	160.1	114.1	46.0
1967	171.2	123.9	47.3	100.9	54.1	46.8	161.4	100.0	61.4
1968	168.8	113.5	55.1	116.1	61.7	54.4	183.8	121.1	62.7
1969	189.1	119.1	70.0	164.2	93.3	70.9	237.2	150.7	86.5
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.5	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	184.7	111.6	73.1	113.3	55.7	57.6	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	212.6	128.9	83.7	203.1	114.2	88.9	302.4	187.4	115.0
1973 1st quarter	55.3	35.9	19.4	123.5	63.6	59.9	65.5	43.8	21.7
2nd quarter	49.5	29.2	20.3	144.6	77.8	66.8	70.6	43.4	27.2
3rd quarter	51.0	29.4	21.6	176.8	97.3	79.5	83.2	48.9	34.3
4th quarter p	56.8	34.4	22.4	203.1	114.2	88.9	83.1	51.3	31.8
1974 1st quarter p	54.6	30.6	24.0	225.5	125.8	99.7	77.0	42.2	34.8
1973 January	17.3	11.6	5.7	115.9	57.4	58.5	19.9	13.3	6.6
February	17.8	11.5	6.3	116.2	57.2	59.0	18.1	11.3	6.8
March	20.2	12.8	7.4	123.5	63.6	59.9	27.5	19.2	8.3
April	15.0	8.3	6.7	135.3	69.4	65.9	26.8	14.1	12.7
May	15.7	9.6	6.1	137.0	70.0	67.0	17.4	10.2	7.2
June	18.8	11.3	7.5	144.6	77.8	66.8	26.4	19.1	7.3
July	14.2	8.8	5.4	152.9	82.1	70.8	22.5	13.1	9.4
August	16.2	8.9	7.3	165.8	87.7	78.1	29.1	14.5	14.6
September	20.6	11.7	8.9	176.8	97.3	79.5	31.6	21.3	10.3
October p	18.0	10.4	7.6	183.3	103.9	79.4	24.5	17.0	7.5
November p	22.0	13.0	9.0	191.5	108.5	83.0	30.2	17.6	12.6
December p	16.8	11.0	5.8	203.1	114.2	88.9	28.4	16.7	11.7
1974 January p	14.9	8.5	6.4	210.2	117.0	93.2	22.0	11.3	10.7
February p	17.9	9.4	8.5	220.2	122.2	98.0	27.9	14.6	13.3
March p	21.8	12.7	9.1	225.5	125.8	99.7	27.1	16.3	10.8
April p	15.2	8.3	6.9	236.9	129.4	107.5	26.6	11.9	14.7
May p	19.0	10.2	8.8	245.0	135.7	109.3	27.1	16.5	10.6
Three monthly totals									
March-May 1974	56.0	31.2	24.8	245.0	135.7	109.3	80.8	44.7	36.1
1. December 1973-February 1974	49.6	28.9	20.7	220.2	122.2	98.0	78.3	42.6	35.7
2. March-May 1973	50.9	30.7	20.2	137.0	70.0	67.0	71.7	43.5	28.2
Percentage change latest three months on:									
1. Previous three months	+13	+8	+20	+11	+11	+12	+3	+5	+1
2. A year earlier	+10	+2	+23	+79	+94	+63	+13	+3	+28

p = provisional.

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TABLE 2 Sales £ million

	Numerically controlled machine tools			Non-numerically controlled metal-cutting machine tools			Non-numerically controlled metal-forming machine tools			Total metal-working machine tools		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1971	18.8	9.2	9.6	137.3	..	..	51.4	..	..	207.7	121.7	86.0
1972	11.2	6.1	5.1	123.5	74.0	49.5	49.9	31.4	18.5	184.7	111.6	73.1
1973 p	14.0	8.3	5.7	140.5	84.2	56.3	58.1	36.4	21.7	212.7	129.0	83.7
1972 1st quarter	3.0	1.5	1.5	32.5	19.9	12.6	11.6	7.1	4.5	47.1	28.5	18.6
2nd quarter	1.8	1.0	0.8	27.8	15.6	12.2	12.8	7.9	4.9	42.4	24.5	17.9
3rd quarter	3.1	1.7	1.4	29.6	18.2	11.4	11.3	7.5	3.8	44.0	27.4	16.6
4th quarter	3.3	1.9	1.4	33.7	20.4	13.3	14.2	8.9	5.3	51.2	31.2	20.0
1973 1st quarter	4.0	2.4	1.6	37.2	24.0	13.2	14.1	9.5	4.6	55.3	35.9	19.4
2nd quarter p	3.3	2.0	1.3	32.6	19.5	13.1	13.6	7.8	5.8	49.5	29.2	20.3
3rd quarter p	3.0	1.7	1.3	34.4	19.3	15.1	13.6	8.4	5.2	51.0	29.4	21.6
4th quarter p	3.7	2.2	1.5	36.3	21.4	14.9	16.8	10.8	6.0	56.8	34.4	22.4
Percentage change												
1. 1973 on 1972	+25	+36	+12	+14	+14	+14	+16	+16	+17	+15	+16	+14½
2. 4th quarter 1973 on 3rd quarter 1973	+23	+29	+15	+6	+11	−1	+24	+29	+15	+11	+17	+4
3. 4th quarter 1973 on 4th quarter 1972	+12	+16	+7	+8	+5	+12	+18	+21	+13	+11	+10	+12
New orders												
1971	11.1	5.6	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	16.9	11.1	5.8	126.7	80.1	46.6	48.4	30.2	18.2	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973 p	19.4	11.5	7.9	202.2	125.5	76.7	80.7	50.3	30.4	302.3	187.4	144.9
1972 1st quarter	2.5	1.2	1.3	27.4	16.5	10.9	10.0	6.3	3.7	39.9	23.9	16.0
2nd quarter	2.6	1.6	1.0	26.3	17.0	9.3	11.5	6.7	4.8	40.4	25.3	15.1
3rd quarter	8.3	5.7	2.6	36.1	23.9	12.2	11.3	7.0	4.3	55.7	36.7	19.0
4th quarter	3.5	2.6	0.9	36.9	22.7	14.2	15.6	10.2	5.4	56.0	35.4	20.6
1973 1st quarter	3.3	2.0	1.3	44.2	29.4	14.8	18.0	12.4	5.6	65.5	43.8	21.7
2nd quarter p	4.4	2.4	2.0	49.5	31.0	18.5	16.7	10.1	6.6	70.6	43.4	27.2
3rd quarter p	5.4	2.7	2.7	54.1	32.1	22.0	23.6	14.0	9.6	83.2	48.9	34.3
4th quarter p	6.2	4.3	1.9	54.4	33.1	21.3	22.4	13.8	8.6	83.1	51.3	31.8
Percentage change:												
1. 1973 on 1972	+15	+4	+36	+60	+57	+65	+67	+67	+67	+57	+54	+63
2. 4th quarter 1973 on 3rd quarter 1973	+15	+59	−30	+1	+3	−3	−5	−1	−10	—	+5	−7
3. 4th quarter 1973 on 4th quarter 1972	+77	+65	+111	+47	+46	+50	+44	+35	+59	+48	+45	+54

p = provisional.
.. = not available.
Due to rounding constituent figures may not sum to their respective totals.

average level in the fourth quarter. During the latest three months (March-May) total sales were 13 per cent more by value than in the previous three months and 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of a year ago.

Although net new orders received during the emergency in the first quarter of this year were 7 per cent lower than in the preceding period, they were well above current levels of sales and this strong inflow continued in April and May. In the three months March-May, net new orders totalled £81 million, which was only a little lower than the high rate of new ordering reached in the second half of last year and 13 per cent more than in the corresponding three months of 1973. Net new orders in March-May were 3 per cent higher than a year earlier, and export new orders increased by 28 per cent.

With the rate of new orders continuing far in excess of the level of sales, the amount of orders outstanding has continued to rise. At current prices the level of total orders-on-hand at the end of May was £245 million, of which £136 million (45 per cent) was for export.

Trends for broad groups for the year 1973

Table 2 shows statistics of sales and new orders of metal-working machine tools which are now available from the quarterly inquiry for the whole of 1973. New orders for all types of machine tools received during 1973 were 57 per cent more by value than those obtained in 1972, net new export orders increasing somewhat faster than for the home market. Within this overall pattern, orders for the relatively small sector consisting of numerically controlled systems, new orders for which rose rapidly in 1972, increased less strongly in 1973 than did non-numerically controlled metal cutting and forming machines. Both metal cutting and forming classes of machines showed new orders in 1973 about two-thirds higher than their average levels in 1972, with similar rates of increase for home and export contracts. Part of these large increases in value reflect higher prices but the greater part represents a significant increase in volume of new orders. The high levels of new orders for all three classes of machine tools in the third quarter of last year were well maintained in the fourth quarter of 1973, although within the total export orders were slightly lower, while new home orders continued to increase.

At current prices, sales of machine tools in 1973 increased 15 per cent on 1972, of which the largest proportionate increase was for the numerically controlled machine tools. However, sales in the last quarter of 1973 of all three groups showed a significant increase on the preceding period.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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Engineering industries sales and orders (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX)

The provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders up to May 1974 are published in the accompanying table. Total sales increased slightly during the three months February to May 1974 due to strong growth of 5½ per cent in the export market. Home sales have shown no recovery in the last month or two from their low level in the first quarter of this year.

The volume of sales to the home market only declined by 5 per cent in the first quarter compared with the last quarter of 1973, despite the sharp loss of working time during the three-day week earlier this year. The continued low figures for sales, which in April

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders vii, viii and ix) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand, December 1970 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales, 1970 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New net orders	Sales
Trend Estimates									
1973 January	101	122	108	106	126	112	92	112	99
February	104	126	110	108	130	114	94	116	99
March	106	129	111	111	133	116	96	118	100
April	109	131	112	114	136	117	99	120	101
May	112	133	113	117	137	117	101	124	102
June	115	135	113	120	138	118	105	128	102
July	118	138	114	123	139	118	108	133	103
August	121	140	114	125	141	119	112	139	103
September	125	142	114	128	141	119	117	143	103
October	128	142	114	131	140	118	122	146	103
November	132	139	113	134	135	116	128	148	103
December	135	135	112	136	129	115	133	148	104
1974 January	137	130	111	137	123	113	138	146	105
February	139	125	111	138	117	112	142	144	107
March	141	121	111	138	113	112	146	142	109
April	142	119	111	138	110	111	150	141	111
May	143	116	112	138	107	111	152	139	113
Percentage change (b)									
February-May 1974	2.5	−7.0	1.0	0.5	− 8.5	−1.0	7.0	−3.5	5.5
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	136	136	113	137	137	117	133	132	102
1973 1st quarter	106	129	113	111	134	118	97	116	101
2nd quarter	114	131	111	119	134	115	105	124	101
3rd quarter	125	142	114	129	143	118	117	139	104
4th quarter	136	140	114	137	137	118	133	149	104
1974 1st quarter	140	120	110	137	111	112	146	140	105
1973 January	101	128	110	106	133	114	92	116	100
February	104	129	112	109	133	117	94	118	100
March	106	130	116	111	136	122	97	115	102
April	109	131	108	114	135	111	99	120	98
May	111	126	112	117	131	116	100	112	102
June	114	137	114	119	136	118	105	139	102
July	118	144	115	123	150	120	108	132	105
August	121	135	114	125	133	117	112	139	104
September	125	147	113	129	147	117	117	145	102
October	127	132	114	130	130	119	121	134	102
November	132	147	117	133	143	122	128	158	105
December	136	142	111	137	137	113	133	155	105
1974 January	139	129	105	139	123	108	139	143	99
February	139	115	112	138	106	113	142	138	109
March	140	115	113	137	105	115	146	140	106
April	142	129	112	138	121	110	150	148	117
May	143	117	112	138	109	112	153	137	112
Dec. 1973-Feb. 1974 (av).	139	129	109	138	122	111	142	145	105
Mar.-May 1974 (av.)	143	120	112	138	111	112	153	142	112
Percentage change (b)	2.5	−6.5	2.5	−2.5	−9.0	1.0	7.5	−2.5	7.0

(a) All figures are provisional; see introductory notes in Business Monitor PM 33–36.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period.
(c) The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

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and May remained at the first quarter level, may partly reflect loss of production earlier, which did not appear in the sales figures at the time. Home net new orders which fell sharply, by 19 per cent, in the first quarter showed only a slight recovery in April and May. It is still too soon after a major disturbance to the series to be confident about the apparent trends in home sales and in the derived estimates of home net new orders in recent months. Nevertheless the continued low level of home net new orders, on a seasonally adjusted basis, compared with the last quarter of last year may possibly reflect the less buoyant outlook shown by industries' investment intentions, which largely determine the levels of home orders and sales of the engineering industries. In consequence of the slower inflow of new orders, home orders on hand have levelled out in recent months although these order books remain very full.

The export sector for the engineering industries continues to show the relatively buoyant level of demand which is associated with the competitive position of UK goods in world markets. Although the trend of export net new orders declined a little between February and May, the trend estimate of 139 (1970 average sales = 100) was well above the growing level of export sales (113 on the same basis) so that export order books expanded a further 7 per cent in the three months up to May 1974 and are now at record levels.

In consequence of these rather different trends in the home and export sectors, the trend of total sales continued to rise a little and total orders-on-hand have also continued to lengthen. For the engineering sector as a whole order books are very full although for particular industries there is still room for further expansion.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Inquiry relating to May 1974. The response rate of 71 per cent to the inquiry for May is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for February, March and April, response rates for these months were 93, 92 and 82 per cent respectively.

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Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 13 September 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
One Armed Boxer	BR/E 37686/15/9/79	79	9 September	Cathay Films Ltd	Golden Harvest (HK) Ltd., Hong Kong
The Sport of Kings	BR/NQ 37687	22	9 September	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	VSM Productions Ltd.
Review No. 1 (28th year)	BR/E 37688/15/9/79	10	11 September	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	The National Coal Board
Bird On A Wire	BR/E 37690/15/9/79	93	11 September	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Bird On A Wire Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2362	BR/E 37570/15/9/79	8	13 September	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2362A	BR/E 37571/15/9/79	9	13 September	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
BOF	F 37689	95	11 September	The Other Cinema	Filmanthrope Paris

Correction to the Register:
The maker of the film 'The Black Windmill' registered on 22 July 1974 has been corrected to Universal Pictures Ltd., 139 Piccadilly, London W1.

Amendment to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Master of Love' registered on 15 August 1974 has been amended to EC 37668/18/8/79.

Wholesale price indices in August

In August the provisional price index number for home sales of manufactured products rose by 1¼ per cent to 155.5. The index has risen by 4½ per cent during the three months, May to August, compared with an increase of 7½ per cent in the previous three months.

The index number for products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries increased by just over 1 per cent in August. This is in comparison with an average increase of 1¾ per cent in the previous three months.

The price index numbers for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry have been revised back to January 1974 to allow for the recently finalised participation agreements for crude oil payments. The revised series for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry shows an increase of 3½ per cent to 218.2 since January 1974, including an increase of 1½ per cent in August. The increase for August has been caused by increases in the cost of fuel and of materials for the food manufacturing industries. Other important movements during the month included a rise in the cost of aluminium, nickel and woodpulp accompanied by a continuing fall in the prices of copper and wool.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

In August the index for fuel rose by 3 per cent, owing to an increase in the cost of electricity. The fuel index (which excludes crude oil) has now risen by 25 per cent in the last six months. There has been a reversal in the trend of prices of purchases by food manufacturing industry with an increase of 1¾ per cent during August compared with a fall of 3¼ per cent in the previous three months. This was largely due to the higher prices for imported materials, in particular sugar, cereals and vegetable oils. The price of purchases for steel industries rose by 2¼ per cent during August, owing mainly to rises in the cost of electricity and of aluminium, nickel and tin. The index numbers for the mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and electrical machinery industries, rose by less than 1 per cent, the increase in the cost of aluminium and electricity counterbalancing the decrease in the cost of copper and brass.

The index number for textile industries continued to be stable with no significant change since May, while the prices for the paper industries rose by 1¼ per cent after an increase of 31 per cent in the previous six months.

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 4 April 1974.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) All the index numbers are compiled *exclusive* of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) *are included*. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrafy) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

(4) **Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.**

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

There has been a sharp increase in the index for paper industries, an increase of 4½ per cent in August following an increase of 6¾ per cent in July. The index number for food manufacturing industries rose by 1¾ per cent with biscuits and chocolate and sugar confectionery contributing most to the increase.

The index numbers for steel industries, engineering and allied industries, all rose by less than 1 per cent showing a general decline in the rate of increase. Most other index numbers rose by between 1 and 2 per cent.

CHART 1

Manufacturing Industry (other than food, drink & tobacco)

the latest two months are provisional

CHART 2

Food Manufacturing Industry

the latest two months are provisional

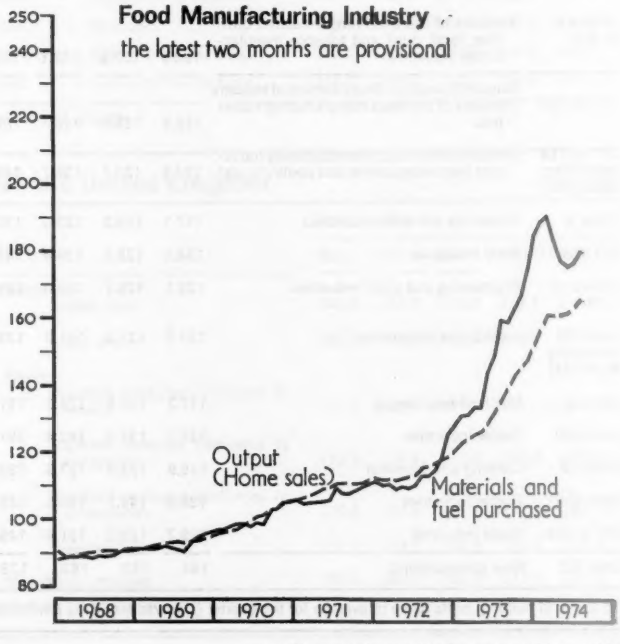

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974		1973	1974							
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	Aug.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July p	Aug. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	133.3	150.9	167.6	214.3 r	215.8	152.5	210.7 r	215.1 r	217.0 r	217.4 r	216.2 r	213.9	214.6	218.2
	Basic materials	135.5	154.7	173.1	223.9 r	223.6	156.5	220.4 r	225.0 r	226.3 r	225.4 r	224.1 r	221.2	221.8	225.4
	๏ Fuel	112.4	114.3	114.9	122.4	142.7	114.3	118.5	120.0	128.6	141.4	142.6	144.0	145.5	150.0
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	130.6	146.8	165.0	223.2 r	231.2	147.1	219.2 r	223.8 r	226.7 r	231.3 r	232.3 r	229.9	230.6	233.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	133.2	151.4	172.1	237.6 r	243.7	151.8	233.5 r	238.6 r	240.6 r	244.2 r	244.9 r	242.0	242.7	245.2
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	138.4	155.9	168.3	188.1	178.5	159.5	184.9	189.0	190.6	182.8	177.2	175.6	176.8	180.0
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	134.8	148.7	162.2	181.9	174.7	151.2	177.3	182.8	185.6	179.2	173.4	171.5	172.5	175.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	126.8	141.9	154.5	200.7 r	214.1 r	143.2	193.1 r	201.2 r	207.9 r	212.4 r	215.4 r	214.6	217.3	220.3
311 and 312	Steel industries	122.0	127.8	131.7	143.2	172.3	127.9	137.9	143.3	148.2	170.4	172.6	174.1	181.0	185.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	123.2	130.5	139.7	157.2	177.7	130.7	152.6	157.1	161.8	174.4	179.1	179.6	180.7	181.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	119.9	131.9	142.5	160.7	178.9	133.2	152.0	159.4	170.7	180.8	181.7	174.2	166.9	168.0
361	Electrical machinery industry	120.7	130.0	139.5	157.3	177.3	130.5	151.2	156.8	163.9	176.0	179.3	176.6	174.5	175.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	159.7	173.0	177.4	192.2	191.2	173.7	191.8	191.9	192.8	192.7	190.7	190.1	192.0	191.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	134.3	141.0	148.0	159.3	167.4	141.3	156.2	159.1	162.5	165.7	167.6	168.9	171.5	171.8
Order XVII	Timber industries	149.8	176.6	194.8	209.2	217.1	175.3	205.6	209.9	212.1	215.6	217.8	218.0	218.7	219.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	116.9	130.9	135.2	157.8	173.0	130.6	153.0	158.6	161.8	168.3	175.5	175.3	200.5	203.0
Order XX	Construction materials	131.3	141.6	149.0	162.2	175.6	141.6	156.5	162.6	167.4	172.6	176.2	178.1	178.5	179.7
Part of Order XX	House building materials	135.3	146.9	154.5	166.0	177.2	146.8	161.5	165.9	170.7	174.7	177.5	179.3	180.4	182.7

๏ Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials. r revised

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973			1974		1973	1974							
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	Aug.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July p	Aug. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	120.1	124.2	129.1	138.3	148.9	124.1	134.2 r	138.5	142.3 r	146.4 r	149.0 r	151.2	153.5	155.5
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	123.5	127.3	132.1	142.3 r	153.5	127.2	137.6 r	142.4 r	146.8 r	150.8 r	153.3 r	156.2	159.1	160.9
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	126.9	135.8	145.3	156.9	161.0	135.9	152.7	157.1	160.9	160.7	160.8	161.4	163.1	165.9
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	124.5	130.7	138.7	149.6	154.7	131.2	146.0	149.3	153.6	153.8	154.7	155.7	158.2	161.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	117.1	119.2	122.5	135.5	150.3	119.4	129.4	135.2	141.9	148.0	150.9	152.0	154.0	157.0
311 and 312	Steel industries	124.1	128.6	134.4	145.9	179.5	128.6	143.4	146.2	148.2	174.9	180.9 r	182.5	184.0	185.0
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	122.1	125.7	130.0	136.8 r	146.7	125.4	133.7 r	136.6 r	140.3 r	143.7 r	146.3 r	150.2	153.4	154.5
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	123.9	127.3	131.0	138.3	148.1	127.2	135.3	138.2	141.3	144.9	148.0	151.3	154.4	157.6
Order IX	Electrical engineering	117.2	120.6	124.6	131.5 r	139.9	120.1	129.2 r	130.7 r	134.6 r	137.7 r	140.2 r	141.9	144.4	146.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	127.7	134.5	142.4	151.6	160.4	134.6	148.6	151.8	154.4	158.4	161.0	162.0	165.3	167.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	119.9	122.9	127.3	133.7	138.7	122.5	132.1	133.6	135.4	137.4	138.9	139.9	142.0	143.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	136.3	145.7	153.5	165.8	174.7	145.4	161.6	165.6	170.2	172.0	174.7	177.4	180.2	183.0
481 to 484	Paper industries	119.7	125.2	131.4	145.1	160.0	125.2	139.4	145.6	150.2	155.8	160.3	163.9	175.0	183.0
Order XX	New construction‡	144	153	163	173					173					

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of the Environment*). r revised

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973	1974			
		Jul.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul p
101	Coal	135.6	181.6	181.6	181.6	181.6
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	129.5	180.8	189.6	189.9	191.0
103	Sand and gravel – ex-pit or works	123.3	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4
240	Tobacco	91.7	104.3	113.4	113.4	113.4
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)	111.5	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)ø	133.7	250.9	250.9	250.9	250.9
	Derv fuel (including duty)ø	108.9	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.6
263	Lubricating oil and greases	137.4	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
271	General chemicals	114.1	154.2	158.2	160.3	163.1
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	111.6	120.0	123.2	125.1	125.8
273	Toilet preparations	124.2	135.0	136.8	137.3	139.3
274	Paint	126.2	156.3	159.1	163.1	163.8
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	105.4	154.3	157.5	158.3	160.9
279/3	Explosive, fireworks, etc.	131.9	152.3	154.4	154.9	154.9
311/2	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	132.0	184.1	184.1	184.1	184.1
	Tinplate	131.4	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplate, forgings and castings)	127.6	182.5	184.5	186.6	186.9
	Steel sheet piling	132.5	193.3	193.3	193.3	193.3
	Heavy steel bars and sections	132.0	194.5	194.5	194.5	194.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	132.0	195.2	195.2	196.4	196.5
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	130.2	151.2	182.4	188.6	188.6
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings†	132.2	154.4	160.2	167.4	169.8
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	124.8	148.4	165.4	170.2	170.2
321	Aluminium: Rolled	116.4	142.5	142.5	142.5	142.5
	Extruded and drawn aluminum products – other than wire	118.3	141.2	141.9	142.1	142.1
	Aluminium: Castings	122.0	155.7	170.1	172.4	172.4
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4
322	Brass ingots	122.4	199.0	206.9	184.0	154.2
331	Agricultural machinery	129.6	149.6	151.5	155.4	157.1
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	125.8	145.3	148.3	149.8	151.5
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	128.2	143.9	147.0	151.6	154.8
368	Domestic electrical appliances	115.2	124.0	124.7	125.3	126.9
390	Engineers' cutting tools	116.6	128.7	129.2	131.0	132.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	116.7	128.5	128.9	131.0	132.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	116.4	126.5	127.0	127.0	127.0
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	134.5	136.7	136.7	139.0
391	Hand tools and implements*	127.8	148.8	151.0	153.5	158.2
392	Cutlery and tableware	126.0	147.4	148.9	151.0	151.9
411	Man-made fibres production	106.3	130.7	137.0	141.7	147.8
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	125.8	154.7	153.2	156.6	157.4
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	138.6	195.2	193.0	189.8	188.3
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	137.0	186.0	190.1	193.2	195.0
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	132.6	164.3	166.4	170.2	176.4
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	193.4	194.1	195.6	194.2	189.9
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	116.9	136.1	138.7	139.3	142.7
419	Carpets and rugs	132.5	148.4	151.6	151.9	157.0
431/1	Leather for footwear	158.2	159.7	159.6	158.3	155.3
441/449	Made-up clothing	118.4	134.2	135.7	136.6	138.7
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	129.7	146.2	147.5	148.6	149.4
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	125.5	150.9	153.2	155.1	155.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	137.1	162.0	162.5	162.5	163.9
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	158.6	199.9	199.9	199.9	203.7
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	122.4	138.0	137.9	137.9	138.0
463/2	Glass containers	124.1	143.2	144.4	149.3	149.8
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	127.4	127.4	135.1	147.3	147.3
471/1	Hardwood – home grown	162.9	221.8	223.8	226.6	227.0
471/2	Building joinery	162.9	185.2	190.9	195.3	197.4
472	Domestic furniture	131.0	151.0	151.2	152.9	156.0
473	Bedding, etc.	132.4	160.6	166.0	171.6	172.0
481	Paper and board	122.0	158.6	161.4	161.9	179.1
	Printing and writings (excluding newsprint)	123.8	154.3	154.7	154.7	175.9
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	122.5	149.5	155.5	160.4	166.1
483	Manufactured stationery	126.5	154.2	157.2	162.0	168.9
484/1	Wallpaper	126.4	149.3	158.6	173.2	173.2
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	118.4	143.7	144.8	144.8	153.3
492	Linoleum and felt base	115.6	145.8	152.0	152.4	153.8

ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons exclusive of rebates.
† Revised figure Feb.'74 146.4 * Revised figures Jan.'74 138.1 Feb.'74 140.1

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1973	1974			
	Aug.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hides and skins	220.3	189.7	181.6	168.4	164.4 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	97.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	141.3
Copper‡	143.6	201.2	173.1	136.1	130.5
Lead‡	139.7	217.9	188.1	181.1	184.8
Nickel refined delivered§	111.2	126.6	125.5	124.3	144.0
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	132.4	251.4	247.0	233.0	244.3
Zinc‡	300.5	595.2	479.4	372.2	368.8
Zinc§	171.9	257.9	257.9	257.9	257.9
Natural rubber	193.8	194.1	169.4	157.6	157.6 p
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	96.7	151.1	151.1	168.6	168.6
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	246.6	225.4	214.8	212.4	216.9
Wool, raw	326.7	256.3	252.7	243.8	229.1 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	212.9	248.1	247.2	244.9 p	243.5 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers	183.9	234.3	235.0	235.8	235.8 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	220.6	264.4	261.9	262.1	262.1 p
Imported hardboard	135.9	158.2	161.8	175.9	175.9
Woodpulp, imported	135.1	163.7	162.5	217.7	221.8

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

	Primary commodities											
	Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals[2]		
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974 1st quarter	289r	355r	268r	232r	285r	215r	299r	367r	277r	290r	356r	269r
2nd quarter	292	341	260	227	265	202	342	399	304	296	346	263
July[3]	*293*	*343*	*263*	*225*	*264*	*202*	*268*	*314*	*240*	*291*	*341*	*261*
August[3]	*292*	*348*	*266*	*223*	*266*	*203*	*267*	*319*	*243*	*290*	*346*	*264*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchanges rates.
[2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN.
[3] Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Department of Industry will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1974 Jun.	Jul. p	Aug. p
Order III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	281.4	282.4	287.1
	Basic materials	292.7	293.5	298.3
	Fuel	191.2	193.1	199.1
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	311.8	312.7	316.8
	Basic materials other than fuel	332.4	333.4	336.8
211 to 299	Food manufacturing industries	218.9	220.5	224.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	264.2	267.5	271.2
311 to 312	Steel industries	220.0	228.8	233.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	245.3	246.9	248.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	268.2	257.0	258.7
361	Electrical machinery industry	260.7	257.7	259.2
Order XIII	Textile industries	216.2	218.4	217.2
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	205.8	209.0	209.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	293.3	294.3	295.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	231.7	265.1	268.4
Order XX	Construction materials	234.8	235.3	236.9
Part of Order XX	House building materials	238.0	239.4	242.5

Revised figures:		1974 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	277.2	283.0	285.5	286.0	284.5
	Basic materials	291.7	297.8	299.5	298.3	296.6
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	297.2	303.5	307.4	313.7	315.0
	Basic materials other than fuel	320.7	327.8	330.5	335.4	336.4
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	237.7	247.7	255.9	261.5	265.1
361	Electrical machinery industry			242.1	259.8	

United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1973

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Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for August

In August 1974 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £214 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £319 million, seasonally adjusted, of which £264 million was accounted for by the deficit on trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 9). The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £105 million.

In the three months June to August 1974 the current account deficit averaged £319 million a month compared with £348 million a month in the previous three months.

£ million per month seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Petroleum and petroleum products	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Other goods	Visible balance: Trade in goods: Total	Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
1973 1st qtr.	– 61	– 62	– 55	–117	+ 56
2nd qtr.	– 65	– 75	– 58	–133	+ 68
3rd qtr.	– 91	– 78	–124	–202	+111
4th qtr.	–186	–100	–240	–340	+154
1974 1st qtr.	–329	–240	–189	–429	+100
2nd qtr.	–350	–306	–147	–453	+103
March	–366	–296	–171	–467	+101†
April	–304	–300	–107	–407	+103†
May	–374	–295	–182	–477	+103†
June	–373	–322	–155	–477	+104†
July	–372	–345	–132	–477	+105*
August	–214	–264	– 55	–319	+105*
Mar.-May	–348	–297	–153	–450	+102
Jun.-Aug.	–319	–311	–113	–424	+105*

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

† One third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

Visible trade

(a) Summary: In August there was a deficit on visible trade of £319 million, seasonally adjusted: the value of exports was £1,379 million and the value of imports was £1,698 million. The deficit was £158 million less than that for July, reflecting substantial reductions in both the trade deficits in oil and in non-oil goods.

In the three months ended August, the visible trade deficit averaged £424 million a month compared with a monthly average of £450 million in the previous three months. Between these periods

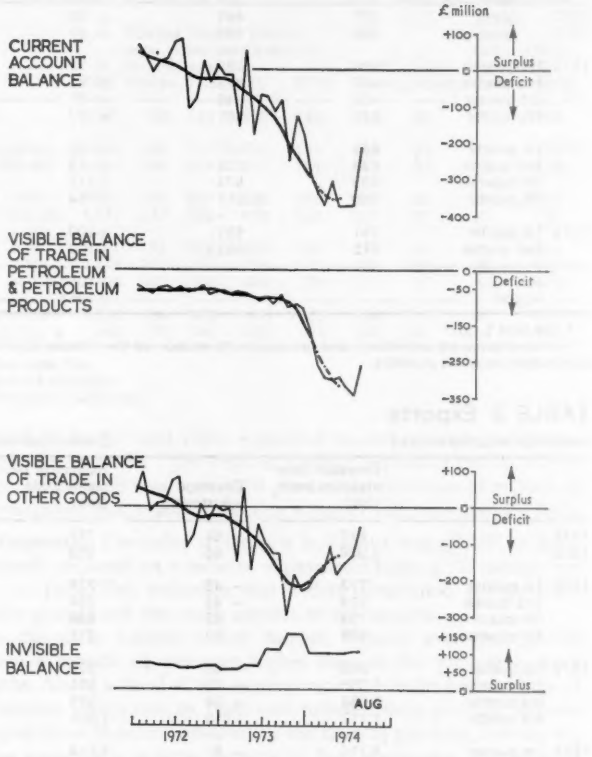
TABLE 1 (a) Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1972	761	818	– 57
1973	953	1,151	–198
1972 1st quarter	726	766	– 40
2nd quarter	764	786	– 22
3rd quarter	684	779	– 95
4th quarter	871	940	– 69
1973 1st quarter	878	995	–117
2nd quarter	931	1,064	–133
3rd quarter	995	1,197	–202
4th quarter	1,008	1,348	–340
1974 1st quarter r	1,124	1,553	–429
2nd quarter r	1,283	1,737	–453
1974 March r	1,208	1,675	–467
April r	1,255	1,662	–407
May r	1,270	1,747	–477
June	1,325	1,802	–477
July r	1,328	1,805	–477
August p	1,379	1,698	–319
Mar.-May	1,244	1,695	–450
Jun.-Aug. p	1,344	1,768	–424

p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



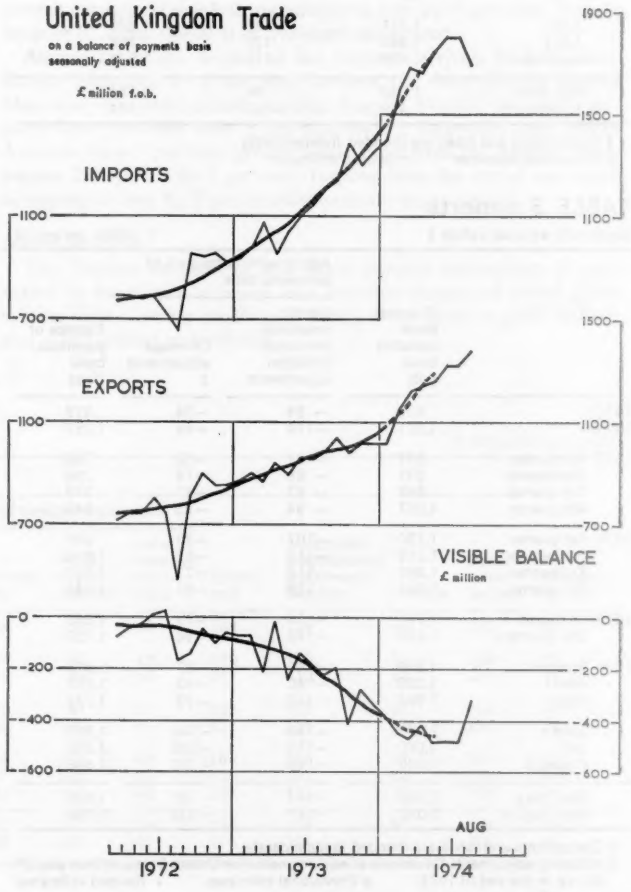


TABLE 1(b) Invisible Trade†

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1972	507	441	+ 66
1973	664	567	+ 97
1972 1st quarter	494	423	+ 71
2nd quarter	493	428	+ 65
3rd quarter	509	448	+ 61
4th quarter	532	465	+ 67
1973 1st quarter	583	527	+ 56
2nd quarter	624	556	+ 68
3rd quarter	685	574	+111
4th quarter	765	611	+154
1974 1st quarter	791	691	+100
2nd quarter	772	669	+103
July			+105*
August			+105*

† See note 1 (g).
* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

TABLE 2 Exports

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972	812	– 51	761
1973	1,038	– 85	953
1972 1st quarter	773	– 48	726
2nd quarter	813	– 49	764
3rd quarter	733	– 49	684
4th quarter	929	– 59	871
1973 1st quarter	945	– 68	878
2nd quarter	1,005	– 73	931
3rd quarter	1,084	– 89	995
4th quarter	1,117	–110	1,008
1974 1st quarter	1,215	– 91	1,124
2nd quarter r	1,377	– 94	1,283
1974 March	1,294	– 85	1,208
April r	1,347	– 92	1,255
May r	1,374	–104	1,270
June	1,411	– 85	1,325
July r	1,448	–120	1,328
August p	1,490	–111	1,379
Mar.-May	1,338	– 94	1,244
Jun.-Aug. p	1,449	–105	1,344

§ Components and totals are rounded independently
p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates

TABLE 3 Imports

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1972	928	– 86	–24	818
1973	1,321	–114	–56	1,151
1972 1st quarter	877	– 81	–30	766
2nd quarter	891	– 86	–19	786
3rd quarter	888	– 82	–27	779
4th quarter	1,057	– 94	–23	940
1973 1st quarter	1,130	–102	–33	995
2nd quarter	1,226	–110	–52	1,064
3rd quarter	1,388	–118	–73	1,197
4th quarter	1,541	–128	–65	1,348
1974 1st quarter r	1,767	–144	–70	1,553
2nd quarter r	1,980	–146	–96	1,737
1974 March r	1,908	–146	–87	1,675
April r	1,900	–145	–93	1,662
May r	1,988	–148	–92	1,747
June r	2,051	–145	–104	1,802
July	2,060	–150	–105	1,805
August p	1,935	–145	– 92	1,698
Mar.-May	1,932	–147	– 91	1,695
Jun.-Aug. p	2,015	–147	–100	1,768

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft etc. up to the end of 1972. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 4 Recorded values

Overseas trade statistics basis — £ million per month

	Exports fob	Imports cif ‡
1972 1st quarter	770.7	905.7
2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
4th quarter	950.7	1,052.1
1973 1st quarter	942.6	1,189.6
2nd quarter	1,024.9	1,240.8
3rd quarter	1,018.7	1,313.2
4th quarter	1,165.5	1,541.1
1974 1st quarter	1,194.5	1,777.3
2nd quarter	1,403.5	2,015.2
June	1,373.4	1,982.5
July r	1,535.0	2,127.6
August p	1,358.1	1,811.2

‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft up to the end of 1972.
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates

the oil trade deficit increased from £297 million a month to £311 million a month but this rise was more than offset by a fall in the non-oil trade deficit from £153 million a month to £113 million a month.

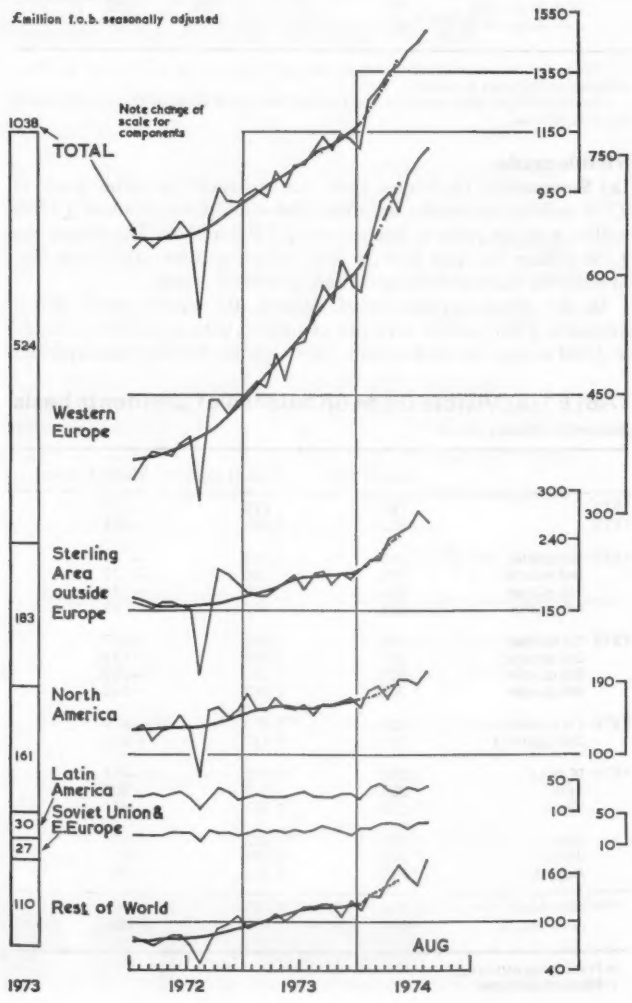
In the three months ended July (the latest period for which information is available) the terms of trade, excluding fuels, improved by one per cent compared with the previous three months.

(b) Exports: The value of exports in August was £1,379 million seasonally adjusted, on a balance of payments basis.

In the three months June to August exports averaged £1,344 million a month, 8 per cent higher than in the previous three months.

Exports by Areas

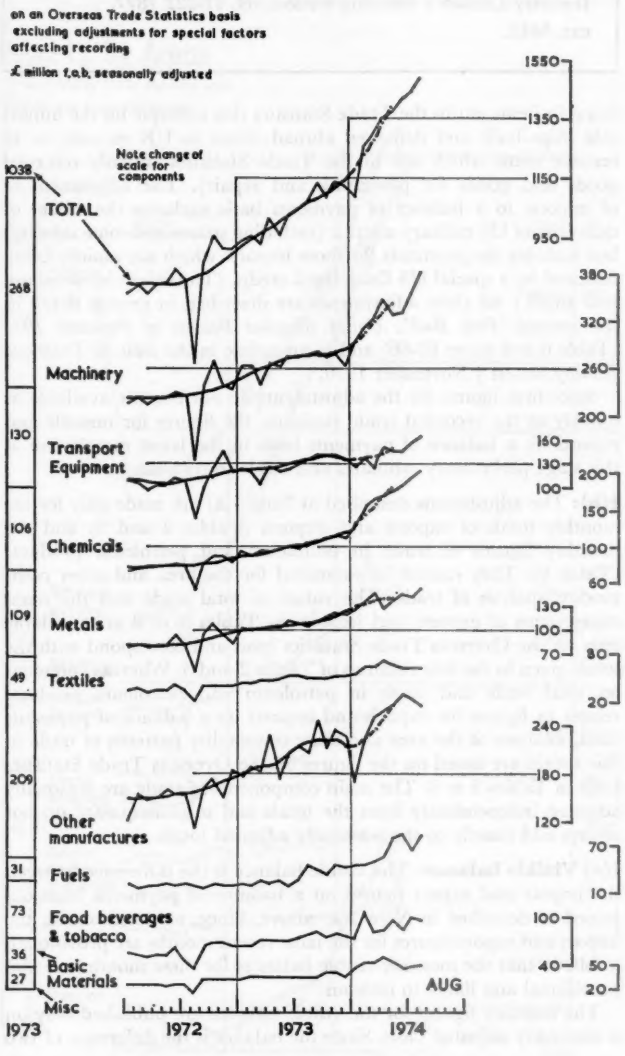
on an Overseas Statistics basis excluding adjustments for special factors affecting recording



Between these periods, exports to Western Europe increased by 7 per cent (with a similar rate of increase to the EEC) and those to the Sterling Area outside Europe, by 12 per cent. Shipments to North America rose by 6 per cent while those to the rest of the world in aggregate were 5 per cent higher.

Exports of manufactured goods rose by 7 per cent in the latest three months. Within this broad category, exports of chemicals increased by 14 per cent while exports of machinery and road motor vehicles both rose by 7 per cent: in contrast exports of textiles fell by 5 per cent. There was a rise of 9 per cent in the value of exports of non-manufactures, mainly reflecting a higher value of exported fuels.

Exports by Commodity



(c) Imports: The value of imports in August was £1,698 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, £107 million less than in July. This reduction was widely distributed among commodity groups and the major sources of our imports.

In the three months ended August, imports averaged £1,768 million a month, 4½ per cent higher than in the preceding three months. About a third of this increase was due to the higher value of oil imports, which rose by 7 per cent between these periods; imports of goods other than oil increased by less than 3½ per cent. Among the major commodity groups, imports of food, beverages and tobacco rose by 6 per cent. Imports of industrial materials were 4 per cent higher with chemicals rising by 16 per cent, basic materials by 2 per cent and other semi-manufactures by 1 per cent. Between the same periods imports of finished manufactures rose by 7 per cent, mainly because of higher imports of transport equipment.

Among the major sources of our imports, arrivals from Western Europe increased by 6 per cent between the three months ending May and the three months ending August. Within this total, imports from the EEC were 9 per cent higher. Deliveries from North America were 7 per cent greater while those from the Sterling Area outside Europe fell by 1 per cent. Imports from the rest of the world in aggregate rose by 3 per cent between the same periods.

Invisible trade

The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £105 million with monthly credits and debits of the order of £800 million and £700 million respectively.

TABLE 5 Exports: Areas¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

	Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic: Total	EEC	EFTA	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
1973	1,038	183	524	336	146	161	30	27	110
1973 3rd qtr.	1,084	190	551	354	151	158	30	29	119
4th qtr.	1,117	189	589	377	164	165	30	26	118
1974 1st qtr.	1,215	210	635	406	184	175	35	33	126
2nd qtr.	1,377	247	705	474	183	187	37	35	160
1974 June	1,411	252	728	490	189	195	41	31	156
July r	1,448	273	745	488	188	189	38	38	150
Aug. p	1,490	261	759	493	206	203	42	40	178
Mar.-May	1,338	234	693	459	189	184	37	37	152
Jun.-Aug. p	1,449	262	744	490	194	196	41	36	161

¶ See Note 1(b).
r Revised estimates.
p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 6 Exports: Commodity classes¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures: Total	Machinery and transport equipment: Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1973	1,038	73	36	31	871	398	268	92	38	106	109	49	209	27
1973 3rd quarter	1,084	78	35	38	907	416	279	92	43	108	109	51	223	27
4th quarter	1,117	77	40	41	928	410	272	99	44	117	120	52	225	32
1974 1st quarter	1,215	87	50	46	1,000	436	310	97	37	149	138	61	214	30
2nd quarter	1,377	89	52	74	1,125	482	333	102	41	177	136	67	269	36
June	1,411	87	46	83	1,145	478	328	102	43	185	144	64	281	37
July r	1,448	101	50	66	1,180	512	357	105	49	195	141	64	274	47
August p	1,490	97	50	83	1,223	540	382	117	43	202	152	64	266	37
Mar.-May	1,338	87	54	62	1,101	471	332	101	39	170	138	67	259	36
Jun.-Aug. p	1,449	95	49	77	1,183	510	356	108	45	194	146	64	273	40

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis: The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual '*Pink Book*', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1973* (Table 6 and pages 62-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry*, dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b): The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Tables 2 and 3) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 9). They cannot be estimated for the area and other commodity analysis of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum nad petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance: The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5842.

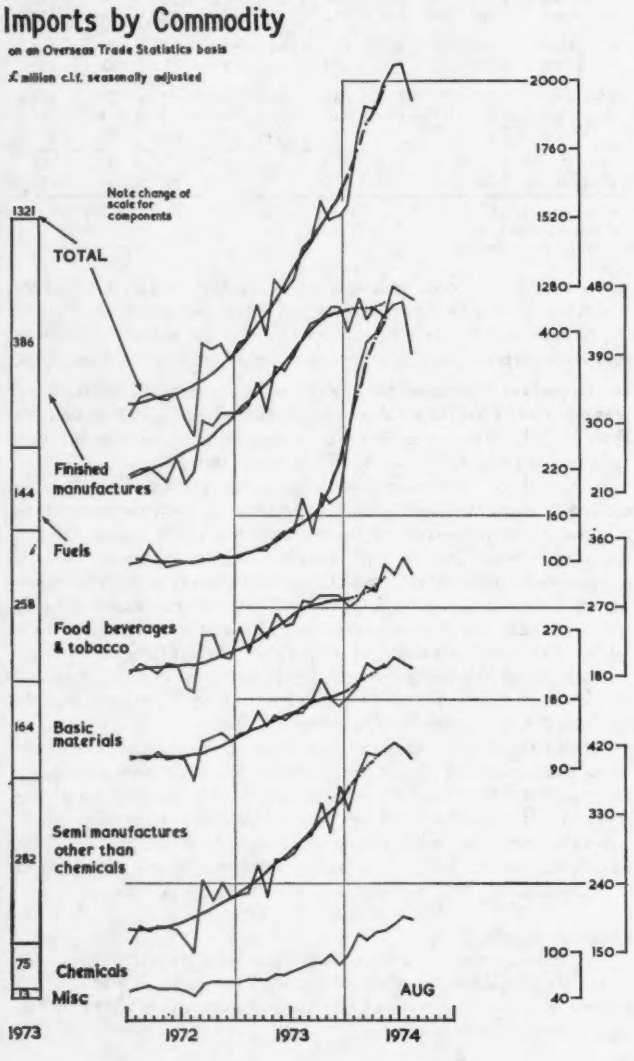


TABLE 7 Imports: Commodity classes¶

Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

					Industrial materials				Finished manufactures					
										Machinery and transport equipment				
		Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Other	Miscellaneous
1973		1,321	258	144	520	164	75	282	386	198	54	22	112	13
1973	3rd quarter	1,388	269	153	543	169	80	294	412	210	64	25	116	14
	4th quarter	1,541	285	185	615	185	90	340	447	227	57	29	131	15
1974	1st quarter	1,767	282	332	692	203	113	376	443	240	49	19	136	14
	2nd quarter	1,980	311	419	771	226	130	414	458	246	46	21	143	19
	June	2,051	315	437	795	236	137	422	482	246	49	33	147	24
	July r	2,060	337	441	792	230	147	415	473	244	55	32	141	19
	August p	1,935	316	374	769	221	145	403	464	254	71	22	135	20
	Mar.-May	1,932	305	402	759	224	124	411	443	245	46	14	141	17
	Jun.-Aug. p	2,015	323	417	785	229	143	414	473	248	58	29	141	21

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends: Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports: The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from 25 October 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, 19 August 1971).

Regular assessments of the quality of recording under the new system have shown that, since the beginning of 1972, there has been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for either a short-

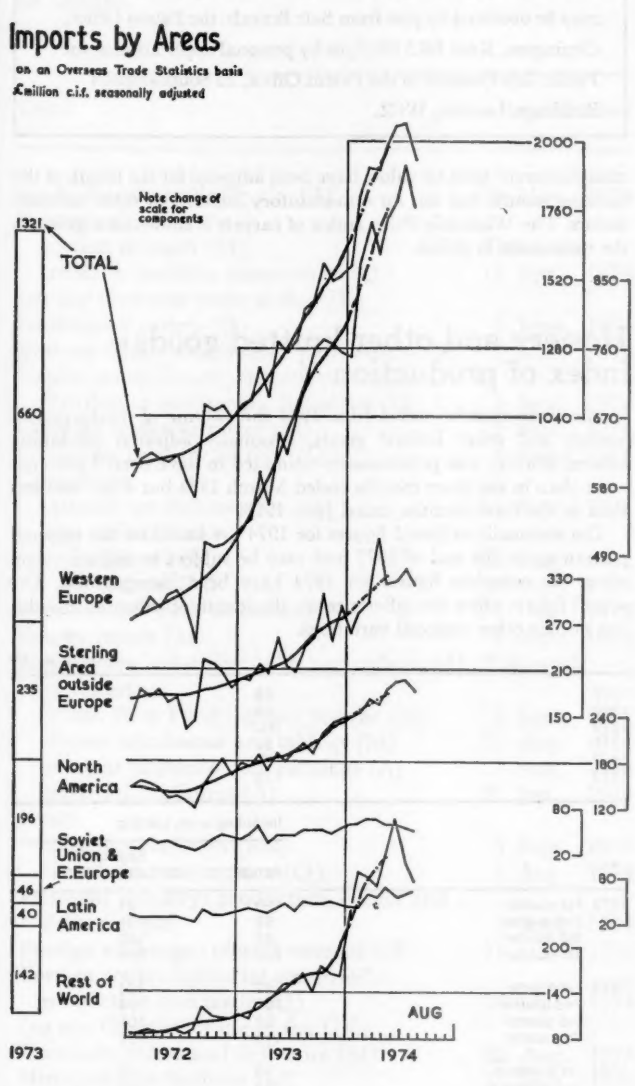


TABLE 9 Balance of trade in petroleum and petroleum products(1)
(Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted (2)
Balance of payments basis — Monthly averages

	Balance of visible trade	Imports					Exports
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of division (5)	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million tons (3)	Average value £ fob per ton (4)	£ million fob	£ million fob
1970	– 40	55	40	8.3	4.8	15	15
1971	– 54	72	55	8.8	6.3	17	18
1972	– 57	75	56	8.7	6.5	19	18
1973	– 79	107	78	9.4	8.3	29	28
1973 1st quarter	– 62	81	57	8.1	7.0	24	19
2nd quarter	– 75	95	70	9.4	7.4	25	20
3rd quarter	– 78	114	80	10.1	7.9	34	36
4th quarter	–100	139	106	9.8	10.8	33	39
1974 1st quarter	–240	285	231	9.6	24.1	54	45
2nd quarter	–306	374	308	9.7	31.7	66	68
1974 June	–322	399	330	10.3	32.0	69	77
July	–345	405	312	9.7	32.1	93	59
August p	–264	338	275	8.7	31.7	63	75
Mar.-May	–297	355	290	9.5	30.7	65	58
Jun.-Aug. p	–311	381	306	9.6	31.9	75	70

p Provisional estimates

NOTES:

(1) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels – Section 3 of SITC(R).

(2) The figures of value and tonnage have been seasonally adjusted using the same seasonal adjustment fctors as have been used for the fuels totals in Tables 6 and 7. The average per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage: since both figures have been seasonally adjusted by the same factors the average value per ton is the same as would be obtained by using the actual figures of the value and tonnage of imports.

(3) It should be noted that for two reasons the crude oil tonnages quoted above cannot be compared directly with import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy and published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Digest of Energy Statistics*. First, the trade account data are adjusted by seasonal and length of working month factors, Secondly, the trade accounts are based on reports to HM Customs & Excise whereas the Department of Energy's figures are received directly from the oil industry. These two sources have different reporting procedures and over periods as short as one month these can give rise to different estimates of crude oil imports. Over longer periods the differences are largely resolved.

(4) The average value per ton, obtained on an fob basis, will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

(5) Includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases etc.)

TABLE 8 Imports: Areas¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
			Total	EEC	EFTA				
1973	1,321	235	660	433	198	196	40	46	142
1973 3rd quarter	1,388	234	714	466	221	197	42	47	152
4th quarter	1,541	282	763	498	225	228	45	51	166
1974 1st quarter	1,767	282	850	570	240	247	48	61	273
2nd quarter	1,980	343	922	635	252	271	60	62	320
June	2,051	326	952	665	255	283	56	59	364
July r	2,060	343	996	698	259	287	58	55	309
August p	1,935	322	946	664	256	272	64	51	286
Mar.-May	1,932	334	912	620	254	263	60	65	296
Jun.-August p	2,015	330	965	675	256	281	59	55	320

¶ See Note 1(b) r Revised estimates p Provisional estimates

fall in documentation or a change in the speed of submission of documents.

The new system for recording exports and the methods used to monitor its accuracy are described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

1(f) Timing: The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel and banking and financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

2 Overseas Trade Statistics: Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for August with cumulative totals will be published in due course†, and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 and 139 in the Monthly Digest for October‡, due to be published in the second week of November.

† *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (Annual subscription £25.05).

‡ *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, published by HMSO, price 63p (Annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

Sales in the carpet industry in July

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in July at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 17 per cent more than in July 1973, assuming 23 working days in July 1974 and 22 working days in July 1973. In the three months ended July 1974, the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 13 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 12 months ago, assuming 65 working days in both periods. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

		Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969		93	96.6
1970		100	100.0
1971		115	104.9
1972		135	111.7
1973		166	130.2
1973	Quarter ended June	171	127.7
	Quarter ended September	149	132.7
	Quarter ended December	183	135.1
1974	Quarter ended March	165	141.5
	Quarter ended June	186	150.6
1973	April	177	125.5
	May	168	126.5
	June	168	131.0
	July	133	132.5
1974	April	183	148.4
	May	181	151.6
	June	194	151.9*
	July	156	157.0*

* Provisional.

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD; or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

Hosiery and other knitted goods – index of production

In the three months ended June 1974 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics), was provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in the three months ended March 1974 but 4 per cent less than in the three months ended June 1973.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1974 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for other seasonal variations.

1970 = 100

1968	88
1969	98
1970	100
1971	99
1972	100
1973	103

		Including warp knitting	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972	1st quarter	90	97
	2nd quarter	99	101
	3rd quarter	97	100
	4th quarter	113	101
1973	1st quarter	97	104
	2nd quarter	101	104
	3rd quarter	98	101
	4th quarter	115	102
1974	1st quarter p	90	97
	2nd quarter p	98	101
1973	January	86	100
	February	101	105
	March	105	108
	April	97	104
	May	101	109
	June	105	100
	July	90	102
	August	91	101
	September	113	101
	October	124	103
	November	124	105
	December	96	98
1974	January p	77	90
	February p	93	97
	March p	100	103
	April p	90	96
	May p	94	101
	June p	110	105

p = provisional.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	30 May 1974
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	18 Apr. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	6 June 1974
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	5 Sept. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	12 Sept. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	8 Aug. 1974
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	12 Sept. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	22 Aug. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	5 Sept. 1974
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Energy trends (M)	5 Sept. 1974
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	12 Sept. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	22 Aug. 1974
overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	5 Sept. 1974
household consumption (Q)	1 Aug. 1974
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	5 Sept. 1974
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	11 July 1974
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	22 Aug. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	12 Sept. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	22 Aug. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	22 Aug. 1974
Wales index (Q)	11 Apr. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	6 June 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	13 June 1974
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	This week
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	5 Sept. 1974
production (M)	5 Sept. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	5 Sept. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	29 Aug. 1974
estimated figures (M)	12 Sept. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	22 Aug. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	16 May 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	27 June 1974
UK overseas trade in 1973	16 May 1974
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	12 Sept. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	16 May 1974
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
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Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	5 Sept. 1974
Regional selective assistance (M)	12 Sept. 1974
Retail prices index (M)	22 Aug. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	12 Sept. 1974
provisional figures (M)	12 Sept. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	5 Sept. 1974
stocks (M)	12 Sept. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	27 June 1974
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	22 Aug. 1974
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	5 Sept. 1974
retail (M)	12 Sept. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	1 Aug. 1974
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	25 Apr. 1974
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	8 Aug. 1974
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	12 Sept. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	15 Aug. 1974
wool exports (Q)	8 Aug. 1974
wool output (M)	8 Aug. 1974
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	29 Aug. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	4 Apr. 1974
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	4 July 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	12 Sept. 1974
ECGD local offices	23 May 1974
Guide to Departments	5 Sept. 1974
Official Receivers' offices	12 Sept. 1974
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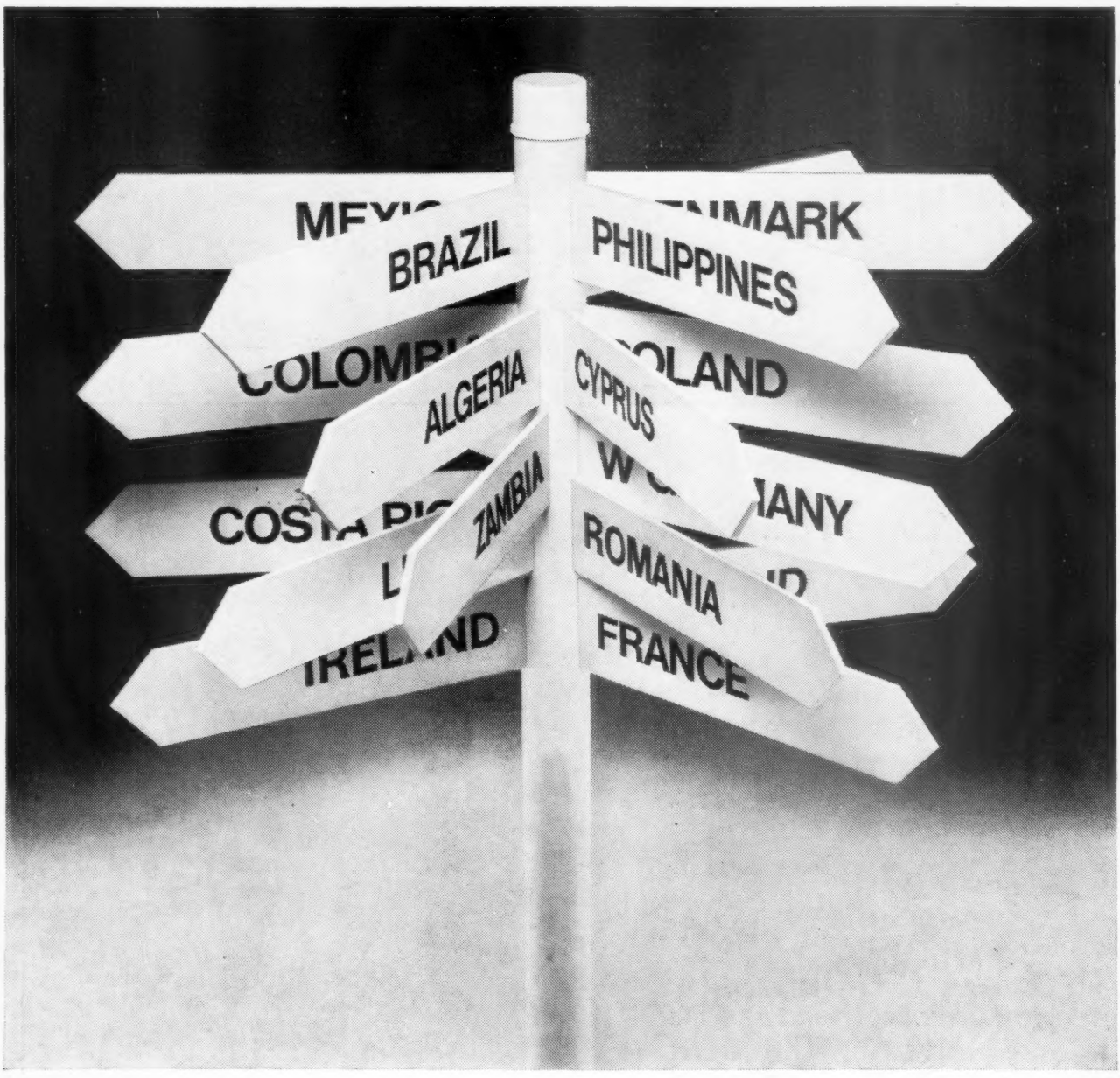
Find out now about current lines of credit. Even if you are not an ECGD policyholder, you can still tap-in to them.

For further information, get in touch with Miss Butler, Information Section TIJ, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. Telephone 01-606 6699, extension 258. Or contact the Information Officer at your nearest branch quoting reference TIJ: Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester.

ECGD

Export Credits Guarantee Department.

FOR SECURITY, FOR FINANCE, FOR INFORMATION, FOR PROFITS.



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